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Chicago Daily Tribune.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

BOGUS CURRENCY.

Our readers in Southern Illinois, especially, and others, would do well to notice the paragraph from our Cairo correspondent, in the financial column on the fourth page.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We print to-day from a revised copy the New Constitution framed by the late State Convention at Springfield. It is quite time earnest and loyal citizens in Illinois were on the alert to defeat the schemes of these tricksters who are attempting to make Egyptian politics supreme in this State for the next ten years. Let every man read the Constitution, and from such reading and study, make up his mind on which side he will be classed when election day arrives. Not one voter who sympathizes with the rebels will go against the Constitution, not one single pro-slavery man but will lend it his hearty support, and these machinations are too pernicious and dangerous to be allowed to pass unscotched and unscathed. The indignation of the people of Illinois must blast and wither forever the party hacks and political stagers who, being in the minority, succeeded by the cry of "All for country, no party," in gaining a temporary power, and have left this Constitution with its enormities to disgrace and imperil our State.

THE PUNISHMENT OF REBELS.

The debates in Congress yesterday indicate that our legislators are nearing the desired point where the deserved penalties will be let loose upon the rebels. Read the bold and earnest words of Lovejoy, aimed straight at the heart of the monster iniquity, the source of all our National woes. The tokens are brightening. The day dawns slowly, but it is at hand when the chains shall fall from the limbs of every slave of a rebel master. Well may pro-slavery men like Garrett Davis and Wickliffe and the infamous Vallandigham labor to avert the blow which will leave few slave owners on Southern soil. They know that the vote practically abolishes slavery by leaving only an insignificant moiety of blacks still in fetters. God help our legislators to strike boldly and fear not. The age is ripe for just this event, the condign punishment of the traitors, and in their punishment an institution hateful to the humanity of the age is shattered and destroyed. Let the people strengthen their representatives. Pour in upon them petitions, letters, delegations. Let the rebels suffer, let slavery fall. It caused the war. It has madly dared a grapple at the throat of the nation, and its fate deserved for its enormities and iniquities in all time must not stay nor be stayed.

The Territory of Lanniwa.

This name, a Shawnee word, signifying Indian, in the bill brought forward by Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, for organizing a territory of that name, applies to the entire region lying between Kansas and Texas, west of Arkansas and east of Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. This district has hitherto borne the appellation of the Indian territory, and Mr. Pomeroy has simply translated it into Shawnee.

The boundaries recited in the bill are the same as those of the Indian territory. One of the peculiarities in the bill is that it proposes to allow the Indians in the territory all the privileges of white men in any other territory, free participation in government affairs, and equality before the law. This is necessary, as some of the tribes are far advanced in civilization, and the territory can be organized in no other way. Nor is the feature a new one, as a bill was proposed in Congress some years ago, by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, making similar provisions.

The Bankrupt Bill.

After a careful and thorough canvass of the Senate by the friends of the bankrupt bill they declare that there is a large majority in favor of the measure in that body; and that a number of Senators, among them Senators Collamer, Grimes, Harris, Trumbull, McDougall, and Carlile, express a willingness to take speedy action upon it. The time has now arrived, they assert, when a judicious and general bankrupt law, favoring both the debtor and creditor interested, should be promptly passed in order to relieve that large class of individuals whose business has been prostrated by the rebellion.

Personal.

The N. Y. World of the 23d, notices the arrival of Maj. R. M. Hough, of Gen. Hunter's staff, in the steamship Oriental, from Port Royal, in charge of the Fort Pulaski prisoners.

☞ No rebel bulletin or journal has yet dared to tell their dupes that they left the body of their ablest general and commander-in-chief dead on the battle-field. On the contrary, they pretend to have brought it off and to meditate sending it to New Orleans. Beauregard's request for permission to bury his dead was doubtless dictated by a hope that he might thus get possession of Johnston's body and carry it off. But for this he would have spared himself the humiliation and his people the knowledge that he was driven pell-mell from the battle-field and dared not return to it otherwise than on leave. He knew that his dead would be decently buried by the victors, and not one of their bodies mutilated and their bones converted into trophies, as those of our brave men after Bull Run.

☞ The President on Monday met with an accident while returning in his carriage from the Navy Yard. The horses became frightened near the Capitol, and a serious casualty was only prevented by running the carriage into a bank. Fortunately the President escaped unhurt.

☞ The Washington Republican avers that one-fourth of the sum appropriated by the emancipation bill for the compensation of slave owners, will be needed, so many of the slaves having already been run off by their masters in anticipation of the passage of the act.

☞ Let us have in the American Navy the grade of Admiral, forthwith, and grace the head of the list with the names of Dupont and Foote. Both are now Flag officers the best known in our service, but each deserves the creation of the new grade.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—At the annual election for directors of this road, held in Toledo, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen, being the same as last year:

E. M. Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; Henry Keep, New York; Alex. Campbell, New York; Albert Havemeyer, New York; Milton Courtright, New York; Hamilton White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Nelson Beardsley, Auburn, N. Y.; William Keep, Lockport, N. Y.; William Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Amasa Witt(?), Cleveland, Ohio; John S. Barry, Constantine, Mich.; Philo Morehouse, Elkhart, Ind.; M. D. Sykes, Chicago, Ill.

Soldiers' Assignments—Transportation of Sick.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The following general orders have been issued from the War Department:

1—All agents appointed by the Governor of a State, under its laws, to obtain from its volunteer soldiers assignments of pay for the benefit of their families, will be recognized as such by the paymasters, who will afford them the necessary facilities for that purpose, so far as is consistent with the public service.

2—Transportation to soldiers on sick leave will be furnished, and the cost stopped from their pay in the same way as other stoppages are made. Necessary transportation furnished to soldiers on sick leave, by the authorities of the State to which such soldiers belong, will be deducted from their pay, and refunded to the State, by the paymaster, whose warrant for the stoppage will be the certificate of the proper agent of the State, accompanied by the receipt of the soldier for the transportation. When several soldiers of different companies are concerned, separate accounts will be made [illegible]

WAIFS FROM CAIRO.

[From our own Reporter.]

CAIRO, April 22.

The river is eight inches above the point reached in 1858, when the town was submerged. Since that time the levee has been raised two feet and otherwise materially strengthened. Bird's Point is covered and abandoned. Fort Holt lies fathoms deep. Mound City is entirely under water—three feet of the "Mound" only visible. Locomotion is suspended, and pedestrians find their occupation gone. The lower wards of the Hospital are being cleared of patients, and measures are being taken to remove them to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, before the flood recedes and the malaria from the stagnant standing pools of water begins to arrive. If this is not speedily done, our wounded will die like sheep. Gen. Strong has taken the matter in hand, and from his well known energy and forethought, desirable results are expected. The Illinois Central Railroad now make the trip via Mound City, and although compelled to leave Cairo at a much earlier hour than heretofore, there is scarcely an interruption to travel.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Sam Buckmaster of Alton, one of the most violent of the apostles of the Egyptian enormity, Yeclpt(?), the "New Constitution," was in Cairo yesterday, manufacturing influence and capital for his bantling. The majority of the Convention are peculiarly fortunate in the selection of an instrument to secure its adoption. Sam has that necessary *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, to make the worse appear the better cause, and will doubtless secure a large proportion of the army vote. I am told that out of eleven regiments he has secured the entire vote with the exception of less than a hundred. For log rolling and pipe laying commend me to the *Hon.* Sam Buckmaster of Alton.

THE ILLINOIS WOUNDED.

It will gratify the friends of the sons of Illinois who suffered in the battle of Pittsburg, to know that the wounded have all been generously cared for by our noble-hearted Governor. I was a witness to his anxiety, and the Governor's aid afforded them on the battle field, and of their subsequent transfer to steamers, and shipment to home and friends. Gov. Yates has earned for himself a name which will live in the hearts of the citizens of Illinois, and if ever opportunity occurs, they will repay with ten fold interest, the debt of gratitude they owe. The "Louisiana" is detailed to remove the wounded from Savannah.

CAIRO POST OFFICE.

For months past well founded complaints have been made concerning the management of the Post Office at this Post. Frequently letters for Chicago, from soldiers in the field, were twenty days in reaching their destination. Upon proper representations being made at the Department, an investigation was ordered, and Mr. Armstrong of the Chicago Post Office, was deputed to conduct it. The investigation has demonstrated that the difficulty arose, not from any mismanagement of the Cairo officer, but from the enormous increase of the business. It was impossible to dispatch mail matter as fast as it accumulated. This will be evident when one considers the vast number of soldiers and sailors on the Tennessee and the Mississippi, every one of whom are writing men. Ordinarily the correspondence of the army, as is evidenced by the letters received here, reaches the enormous aggregate of 35,000 letters daily, and after a battle, for several days it exceeds 100,000. For some days after the battle of Pittsburg over one hundred thousand letters reached Cairo daily. Cairo mails direct to most of the towns in the State, and it therefore became a manifest impossibility to forward the correspondence at once. When Mr. Armstrong arrived, over seventy thousand letters were thus detained. These he has caused to be made up into packages of a hundred each, and sent to the three great distributing offices of the West, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, to be from thence mailed to their destination. It would otherwise be impossible to dispose of the accumulation. The newspapers will be similarly disposed of. The ordinary daily dispatch of letters for a week has exceeded thirty-five thousand, and the average daily number for a month is nearly six thousand. On Saturday the sale of stamps alone reached $2,632—all at retail. From these disjointed statements, some faint idea may be formed of the magnitude of postal operations in Cairo.

THE FUTURE IRON NAVY.

Important Experiment at Shoeburyness.

[From the London Times, April 9.]

The admiralty have contracted with Messrs. Samuda for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships-of-war, under the invention of Captain Coles, of which the Monitor is an imperfect imitation. The price is to be £44,150 per ton(?), including everything, and the vessel to be ready for launching on the 8th of February next, and to be delivered fit for sea on the 1st of June following.

The *Times* contains an account of experiments at Shoeburyness on Tuesday with a gun of large size and great caliber, which showed at every discharge that our best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot, as if the targets had been of timber. After all our labor and all our expense, after having made beyond comparison, the finest and strongest iron frigates in the world, we now find that opposite a large muzzle-loading gun the best of our iron-sides can be as easily riddled and sunk as wooden sailing vessels. This discovery, only made on Tuesday afternoon last, is due to the keen and wholesome rivalry between the War office and the Admiralty, the former striving to devise irresistible artillery, and the latter to build invulnerable ships. There has been an immense variety of experiments on every conceivable form of target, and upon every possible combination of iron and wood, iron and india rubber, iron and wire, iron and hemp, and every section of the American Monitor has been erected and fired at at Shoeburyness, and proved to be as vulnerable as timber, and that no chance may be neglected, a target is being made of railway bars, dovetailed and riveted together in the same ingenious manner as the coating of the Merrimac, and this also will be tried in a few days, and, beyond a doubt, with much the same results that attended the Monitor target. During a recent experiment a target, exactly of the same material and strength as the Warrior's broadside, was subjected during the whole of one day and a part of a second to a tremendous fire, but the concentrated volleys flew off in a hail of iron splinters. The target grew almost red hot in parts, but no missile passed beyond its iron armor. The Warrior, therefore, and iron-ships were justly deemed invulnerable. Sir W. Armstrong has a letter in to-day's *Times*, explaining the principle which has rendered the last experiment successful in penetrating and smashing iron plates. The smooth bore gun has a velocity excelling that of the rifle gun by more than a quarter. A smooth bore gun has been made by Sir W. Armstrong, length 14 feet, weight 12 tons, and it was tried against the Warrior target on Tuesday in presence of the Dukes of Cambridge and Somerset, and other high officers of the admiralty and war office. The first shot was 156 pounds, was fired at a distance of 200 yards, with a charge of 40 pounds of powder. This solved all doubts; the iron mass shattered into crumbs of metal, and the teak splintered into fibres literally as small as pins. An increased charge was next tried, and the shot passed not only through the plate's teak, and through the inner skin, but buried itself in the massive timbers that supported the target. These two shots were quite conclusive as to the power of the gun. Sir W. Armstrong says that a gun of 12 tons weight, fired with a charge of 50 pounds of powder, will break through the side of the Warrior or the strongest ship afloat. The *Times* remarks that no weapon of offense or defense seems left to us now so effective as a large armor clad and swift steam ram.

The Iron-Clad Gunboat Galena.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

The Galena was put into commission on Monday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and immediately hauled into the stream for her powder. On Tuesday morning she sailed under steam. The mechanics are still at work upon her, and will be until she arrives at her destination. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Commander, John Rogers; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Acting Masters, B. W. Loring, A. W. Emerson, and S. B. Washburn; Assistant Surgeon, R. E. Van Gieson; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Sellman; First Assistant Engineer (acting Chief), J. W. Thompson, jr.; Acting First Ass't Engineer, A. E. Pemble; Acting Second Assistant A. S. Chapman; Acting Third Assistants Thomas Mitchell and James Dodd; Boatswain, Robert Dixon; Gunner, J. D. Borden; Acting Master's Mates, A. Meldram, A. McCleery, E. A. Gelando and J. H. Jenks.

The Galena carries a Sergeant's guard of marines and a crew of about 160 men.

☞ Cleveland has sustained a real loss in the death of William Case, one of her most prominent and energetic citizens. He died on Saturday evening of pneumonia. Mr. Case was President of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

The Skirmish at Lee's Mills.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S WORKS, VIRGINIA, April 17, 1862.

The casualties in the affair of yesterday have been pretty nearly collected, and they amount to upward of 200 killed, wounded and missing—the killed being between 40 and 50. The 3d Vermont, in proportion to the number engaged—but four companies—suffered much.

To-day all has been quiet. The enemy evidently suffered severely yesterday. The rebel battery fired a few shots early in the morning, but a few shots from our artillery restored silence. Our sharpshooters occupy the woods, and no rebel head is safe. Last night sunken batteries were constructed on the right and left of our advanced position yesterday, in front of the enemy, by Lieuts. Casseron and Bowen, and this morning we have eight guns in embrasure.

It is evident, from what can be seen, that the enemy are making arrangements for strengthening their position, as sand bags have been provided, though the vigilance of our sharpshooters has given them no opportunity to use them. Men were at work last night digging trenches, and they manifestly regard their position as not impregnable.

Concerning future operations, there is little known, and less to tell. Our front is within 400 yards of the enemy's, so that we can see each other with the naked eye, and do pick each other off with rifles. As this is not the most desirable situation for a permanent one, I presume it will not long continue.

Friday, April 18, 4 a. m.—Last night there were two alarms, and brisk firing between the infantry on our left and the enemy in their rifle-pits. Our artillery fired a few shots, and the whole camp was aroused. The rebels commenced firing first, imagining, no doubt, that our forces were advancing. The report is that one party of rebels were fired on by another, mistaken in the darkness for our force. This may be the case, but it lacks confirmation.

I am happy to state that quite a number reported wounded, owing to the slight nature of their wounds, have reported for duty this morning—so that the number now under medical treatment, and wounded and missing, is less than 150. This number will be reduced daily by discharge from the hospitals.

Our men ventured within 600 feet of the rebels' intrenchments, discovering a fosse or ditch, which they possess the power of flooding at pleasure. To-night the 87th New York are detailed to throw up intrenchments, under cover of the darkness, nearer to the rebel lines than anything we have yet attempted, as a basis for further and more important operations. Meantime, our cannon make the night hideous with shot and shell, possibly as a means of distracting the enemy's attention.

FROM YORKTOWN.

The Peninsular Seat of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR YORKTOWN, April 24.

The weather is again pleasant and the roads are beginning to improve. The preparations for carrying out the plans of the Commander in Chief, are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. Two deserters from the 6th Alabama regiment came in our lines yesterday. They were from Pennsylvania. They represent the rebel forces at 100,000, and that they are busily constructing works in the rear of their present lines. They had no knowledge of the arrival of Jeff. Davis.

On Tuesday the rebels came out from their rifle pits in front of Lee's Mills, killing one of our pickets. After he was dead about thirty of them fired their pieces into his head, completely riddling it with bullets.

The officer then commanding the reserve ordered his men to charge on the rebels which was willingly responded to, resulting in several of them being killed and one taken prisoner. Two men were killed on our side and one mortally wounded.

CAPTURE OF APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

Report of Commander Stellwagen.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Commander Stellwagen, of the U. S. steamer Mercedita, off Apalachicola, under date of March 25th, makes a report to Flag-Officer McKean, who has forwarded it to the Navy Department. He states that, in consequence of intelligence received from two contrabands that the town had been abandoned, two days after our coming in, by all the soldiers, numbering some 650, followed by nearly all the inhabitants; and, seeing steamboats either reinforcing or preparing to evacuate, he determined to send to the city and ascertain the true facts of the case. The report which was made to him proved to be correct, there not being a soldier, cannon or weapon of any kind apparently remaining in the town. Certain persons, claiming to be influential men, state that everybody had been ordered peremptorily away by Gov. Milton of Florida. The city, Commander Stellwagen reports, was entirely at our mercy, the few remaining inhabitants having no means of defense whatever. Those left were a part of a few white families, a small number of slaves, and some Spanish fishermen, numbering altogether from 500 to 600 souls, including many women and small children. He reports that he restrained from hoisting the American flag because his vessel did not lie near enough to protect Union citizens in the place from the inhuman assaults of the rebels, who have threatened to return and burn the town in case the citizens held any intercourse with us. The negroes represent the exodus of women and children as being truly heart-rending. They were taken away at the shortest notice and in a storm, gathering what little clothes and household furniture they could, to take with them. He also states that the batteries at the town appear to be entirely of sand. The one at St. Vincent's he entirely destroyed, burning the platform for the guns, &c. Some few soldiers are at Riccai's Bluffs, ninety miles up the river. The rest are at Johnson's, two hundred and forty miles higher. At the latter place they have been five months building gunboats, which had not yet been planked in. The soldiers, it is stated, are dissatisfied and dispirited, and some three hundred will leave as soon as their time is up.

A later report from Commander Stellwagen, off Apalachicola, under date of April 4, states that the town was captured without resistance as well as the vessels in the vicinity, by an expedition of eight armed boats from his ship, the Mercedita and the United States gunboat Sagamore, Lieut. Drake commanding. In this report Commander Stellwagen states that on the 30th ult., he heard that the sloop Octavia had run into St. Joseph's Bay from Havana, and sent Acting Master Wilder with a sail boat to that place, fifty miles via the land over on portage across the narrow strips of land connecting Cape St. Blas with the mainland. It was found that she had left, but indications from wheel tracks, spilled coffee, etc., showed that her freight had been landed and carted away. On the same day his boats chased a small sloop from Indian Pass to the city, and at night he sent his gig down thirty miles to the last pass, directing the Sagamore to join him at the earliest convenience. She arrived on the 1st inst., and the next day the boats were fully prepared for an armed expedition to the city and "Old Woman's Bluff," seven miles up the river. The six boats started at 9 p. m., under command of Lieutenant Abbott, of the Mercedita, and Lieut. Bigelow, of the Sagamore, intending to pass the town in the night. Lieut. Drake and Commander Stellwagen followed in gigs to support them. On arriving at the city early in the morning they found the Octavia and all the small vessels in possession of our men. In due time the party came down the river, towing the pilot boats Cygnet, Mary Olivia and schooners New Island, Floyd and Rose, the latter loaded with cotton. Considerable time was spent in trying to get the pilot boats and the "New Island" over the bar, but without success, they grounding in seven feet of water.

Late in the afternoon we pulled in, with all the boats, to the landing place, and had an interview with the people of the town. Commander Stellwagen told them, knowing that they were in want of the necessities of life, that they should be allowed to fish and oyster so long as they were friendly. After trying to get off the three boats which were around, without any success, he ordered them to be set on fire.

The sloops Octavia and Rose he determined to send to Key West for adjudication. He states: "I think the demonstration will be salutary to the people and serviceable to the cause. The men deserve great credit, having been from twenty-four to thirty-six hours away from the ship, engaged in very heavy work, which was cheerfully accomplished."

[From the Missouri Democrat, 24th.]

The Imprisonment of Col. Jennison.

Our loyal citizens are justly indignant at the continued confinement of Col. Jennison in military prison. The charges against him have not yet been known, and so far, it seems, he is merely the victim of the dirty malice of the pro-slavery Generals—Sturgis, Denver and Mitchell—who now have command in Kansas. No doubt Sturgis left this city for the West with the full determination to arrest Jennison at all hazards, and to trample upon all the Free State men of that State who sympathise with him. The *Republican* doubtless was privy to this scheme, and now chuckles over the success of the enterprise. In this venomous glee they are joined by the secessionists of this city, who know full well the services of Col. Jennison to his country, and how dangerous an enemy of theirs he is. The idea of such an officer as Gen. Sturgis, whose drunken habits and suspected loyalty are so well known in this city, arresting and confining without charges, such a loyal and gallant soldier as Colonel Jennison, is revolting to the heart of every Union man in the country. And how much better than Sturgis are Denver and Mitchell?—a brace of pro-slavery officers, who return to the scene of their border ruffian raids to engage in the work of running down their old Free State enemies.

The military authorities here, if other reasons are insufficient, certainly owe it to the loyal sentiment of this city to release Col. Jennison on parole—to give him at least the same freedom of the city now enjoyed by rebel prisoners in their charge.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REBEL CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

Huntsville and Gen. Mitchel Threatened by the Rebels.

THE FIGHT AT SOUTH MILLS, VA.

What the Rebels are Doing at Norfolk.

ADVERTISING FOR PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

THE INFAMOUS VALLANDIGHAM ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Republican Caucus at Washington.

Strong Grounds and a Policy Urged

THE CONFISCATION MEASURE GAINING FAVOR.

THE DEBATE OF YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

Earnest Words of Lovejoy in the House.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1862.

The House by a vote of 90 to 31 decided to refer the confiscation and emancipation bill to a select Committee of seven.

Lord Lyons starts for Norfolk and Richmond in an English War vessel to-day. There is no truth in the report of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of Welles removal from the Cabinet and his appointment as Minister of Spain.

An old John Brown abolitionist has the care of the loyal blacks on Yorktown Peninsula.

Rev. Mr. Lyle who refused to read Bishop Whittingham's prayer, giving thanks for Union victories is sustained by his congregation, who have turned out loyal trustees, the women voting against them.

Mr. Collamer is speaking on confiscation in the Senate to-day.

In the Republican caucus last night the greatest unanimity of feeling and opinion prevailed among the members present. Several out of 20 speakers expressed doubts, but all declared they would abide by the decision of the caucus. Sherman's bill found favor, but the general opinion is in favor of increasing the classes to be deprived of their property and slaves, by adding editors of disloyal journals.

Some speakers urged strongly an union upon some definite policy, and criticised the Administration for the lack of one.

The rebel Congress adjourned on Monday to the second Monday in August.

The bill organizing a battalion of sharpshooters was passed the last day. The action on the flag and seal report was postponed. Hunter was elected President of the Senate pro-tem. D Lemaine(?), of New Orleans, who had a recent interview with the French Minister, recommends through Richmond papers the poisoning of Springs and streams as an appropriate means of warfare.

Gen. Kirby Smith with a large force is, according to the *Atlanta Commonwealth*, at Bridgeport, within seventeen miles of Huntsville. The evacuation of the latter by the Yankees is predicted.

The Military Committee of the House agreed this morning to report a joint resolution establishing a German professorship at West Point.

Horatio King is confirmed as Emancipation Commissioner, in place of Mayor Barrett.

Col. Tuttle, 2d Iowa, is nominated Brigadier General.

According to the Norfolk *Day Book*, in the fight near South Mills, our forces were between 3 and 5,000; theirs 500, including part of the 3d Georgia regiment and artillery. The ammunition of the latter was exhausted and they fell back to the half way house, half-way to Norfolk, with a loss of 50 killed and wounded, who were taken to Norfolk.

Our expedition to destroy the locks on the Dismal Swamp Canal, is doubtless successful.

Norfolk refugees say the rebels have five wooden gunboats ready for service, a smaller Merrimac is nearly ready, and four more gunboats are building. There was a report in Norfolk on Sunday that Gen. Magruder was wounded in Yorktown Peninsula, in the foot. One rebel battery has been taken and two Union gunboats sunk, in spite of all denials.

The Senate Military Committee will investigate the charges of drunkenness against Gen. W. F. Smith. The Committee on arms contracts find there are not enough for use in the army, and recommend advertising for proposals.

Gen. Cadwallader, it is talked about, was not voted on in executive session to-day.

The rebel Congress have passed a bill appropriating a million and a half for the construction of a railroad from Galveston to New Orleans.

The House voted to have 25,000 agricultural reports printed in German, on a motion of Mr. Aldrich supported warmly in a speech by Mr. Washburne.

The President responded to the delegation pressing the appointment of applicants for the Ministry to Spain, that the place has been promised to Lieut. Gov. Koerner, of Illinois. He thought perhaps Carl Schurz's health obliged him to return. He is now at Philadelphia under the advice of Physicians.

The vote on the reference of confiscation bills to a Select Committee, is considered a decisive result in the House.

Some members of the Senate favor a similar reference bill there.

Mr. Colfax made a powerful appeal in favor of the confiscation bill in the House yesterday.

Cars will run from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg in three or four days. There was an arrival thence this morning, but no news.

The Senate in executive session to-day, unanimously ratified the treaty with Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It is believed it will put an end to the traffic.

The Government congratulates itself on its success as marking the inauguration of a new policy. A special messenger is to be dispatched by Lord Lyons, to exchange ratifications.

The bill establishing diplomatic relations with Hayti and Liberia, has been passed by a triumphant majority.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A Republican caucus was held last night at the Capitol. About fifty members were present. Mr. Colfax was in the chair, and Mr. McPherson Secretary. A general debate ensued on confiscation bills, in which Messrs. Train, Blair, Covode, Hickman, Olin and others participated. The discussion was somewhat of character with that which has recently taken place in the House. The sense of the caucus seemed to be in favor of discriminating against the leading rebels in the confiscation of all kinds of property. It was unanimously agreed to refer all the bills pending in the House to a select committee of seven members.

At noon to-day was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast and in the West and Northwest, &c. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the Post Office Department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri are considerably advanced, owing, doubtless, to the military disturbances in those States; while in Indiana, Illinois and other States the rates are lower. In all, the number of routes are about 2,500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings is about equal to that of four years ago for similar service.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that Horace Maynard, who returned from Tennessee and took his seat to-day, declares himself in favor of a stringent confiscation act against the rebels. Several other border State members will support one.

The Senate Committee on Territories has instructed its chairman to report a bill identical with that reported to the House by Mr. Ashley, organizing the territory of Arizona. One section extends the Wilmot Proviso over every territory now organized.

The headquarters of Lieut. Col. Wm. Hoffman, 8th Infantry, Commissary General of prisoners, is transferred from New York city to Detroit, Mich.

The New York *Times'* special Washington dispatch says that an officer of artillery in town to-night from near Warrenton Junction reports the rebels in strong force on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in the direction of Gordonsville. Gen. Ewell is said to be at the crossing of the river, where the railroad bridge was burned, with 500 men; Gen. G. W. Smith at Gordonsville, strongly intrenched, with 30,000 men; and Gen. Jackson crossing over from the Shenandoah valley to unite 8,000 there to the force, making a total column of 46,000 men. If the figures are reliable, we are in sufficient force in front of Manassas to manage this rebel army.

I am assured [says the N. Y. *Times* correspondent] by a gentleman of this city, whose position brings him in contact with M. Mercier, that his mission to Richmond had reference only to a large amount of valuable tobacco belonging to the French Government. The property is known as the Belmont tobacco. While there, it is said that M. Mercier has undoubtedly examined somewhat into the condition of the bogus Confederacy, in order to report to the Emperor the true condition of things.

The Senate to-day by unanimous vote ratified the Seward-Lyons treaty, recently negotiated for the suppression of the slave trade. The French Minister, soon after his return here, visited the State Department, and had a long interview with Mr. Seward.

The Flood in the Western Rivers.

THE REBEL FORCES AT FORT RANDOLPH.

A Skirmish at Pittsburg Landing.

The Charges Against Gen. Grant

WHAT A TENNESSEEAN SAYS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

How the Rebels Ran, and the Result.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 24th.

The avant courier of the Tennessee flotilla, reached us last night. The Ohio has increased in volume an inch and is still rising. Despatches received from the Cumberland represent that river very rapidly raising. From Pittsburg we learn that the Ohio rose 14 feet Tuesday, and from different points along the river the flood is equally potent. The immense country to the rear of us between Cairo and Mound City is so inundated that a large volume of water in the upper rivers affects us slightly. There is but little doubt, however, of the final overflow.

There are said to be 8,000 rebel troops in the rear of Chickasaw Bluffs and at Randolph.

Gen. Bragg has transferred the command of Ft. Wright to Gen. Price.

From Pittsburg, I have intelligence of a skirmish with the enemy in which Gen. Granger, with 5,000 cavalry, a portion of the recent reinforcements sent up the Tennessee, participated. About two miles from our pickets they came in contact with the rebel pickets, drove them in and encountered a strong force of rebel cavalry, which they engaged. After fighting briskly for an hour, both sides retired, with inconsiderable loss. This was on Wednesday. There has been no attempt to move the main body of the army.

The embargo laid upon our movements by the rain and mud still continues. When the advance will take place is all a matter of conjecture.

Gen. Grant and his conduct during the terrible days of April are still the subjects of criticism, and I am told that charges are being daily preferred against him for incompetency and recklessness. Gen. Halleck pays no attention to the charges, but leaves the investigation of the whole affair to Congress.

A gentleman from Northern Tennessee, whose Unionism is unquestioned, says that the whole country below him is full of wounded soldiers and fugitives from the battle of Pittsburg. The returned rebels say that after the arrival of Buell's troops on Sunday, and the attack on Monday, Beauregard made a spirited appeal to his men, acknowledging the arrival of Federal reinforcements, but said the armies of Price and Van Dorn were on the way and would arrive before nightfall. Subsequently he brought troops from the rear of his own force, representing them as the expected arrivals. After the final rout, the enemy became very much demoralized and ran the fifteen miles intervening between the battle field and Corinth, in three hours. The panic and flight of our soldiers at Bull Run, was nothing compared with it. Arriving at Corinth they found the town deserted and left immediately for Tennessee without further hinderance.

There is a bitter feud between the remaining Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, in consequence of the former dubbing the Tenneseeans cowards, and they do not recognize there social equality. My informant says the latter will not fight in the coming battle. The federals have nearly surrounded them, and they consider their case settled as soon as the capture of Ft. Pillow and Memphis shall be accomplished.

The Mississippi flood is seriously endangering property below, and Gen. Strong with an energy highly commendable, and which might be imitated in other quarters, has sent several steamers to secure it.

A tri-weekly packet is now running between Cairo and Tiptonville, carrying the mails and passengers. This experiment in reviving commercial intercourse with the rebel States, is likely to prove successful. The entire track of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad between Bird's Point and Charleston, is washed away and destroyed.

Superintendent Arthur of the Illinois Central Railroad, and President Osborn passed over the track in a hand car from Cache River this morning. They say the track is covered with water to the depth of two feet.

There is no prospect of the immediate resumption of Railroad communication with the rest of the world.

The steamer "B" from Fort Pillow, 4 o'clock yesterday, reports no change in the condition of affairs. The mortars fired regularly every half hour. The gunboats are quiet. The rebel batteries do not reply.

From Elizabeth City, N. C.

A Federal Victory—Not a Repulse.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Captain Cutting, of Gen. Burnside's staff, arrived here yesterday with dispatches to the Government. He states that Gen. Reno commanded the National forces at the late reconnoissance to Elizabeth City. Captain Cutting gives the following particulars of the affair.

On the 17th inst., Gen. Reno left Newbern and proceeded to Roanoke Island, from which place he took about 2,000 men and proceeded to Elizabeth City, where a strong rebel force was reported to be entrenching themselves. On Saturday an advance was made upon the rebels. The enemy opened fire with artillery as soon as our troops made their appearance and from all appearances thought they had us in a trap of our own making. Our troops immediately formed and charged on the enemy, who ran at the first fire. We then immediately took possession of the town, and after remaining a few hours, retired to the main army.

Our force was about 2,000 under Gen. Reno, and three boat howitzers under Col. Howard. The force of the rebels consisted of a Georgia regiment of 1,100 men, a portion of Wise's Legion, and batteries of artillery.

The enemy was totally routed, with a loss of about 60 men. Our loss is about 12 killed and 48 wounded. Col. Hawkins, of the New York Zouaves, received a slight flesh wound in the arm. His adjutant was reported killed.

Information received from Union sources, is that the guns of the national forces under Burnside were probably opened on Fort Macon on Tuesday or yesterday. Gen. Park commands our forces.

The Capture of Dixie.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The rebel schooner Dixie, formerly a rebel privateer, was captured off Georgetown, S. C., in attempting to run the blockade, bound to Nassau, N. P., loaded with cotton, spirits of turpentine, &c., by the U. S. Steamer Keystone State, who placed a prize crew on board. The prize arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1862.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting copies of contracts made by that Department for 1861.

Mr. GRIMES presented 420 petitions from beer and malt liquor manufacturers, asking a reduction in the proposed tax on beer and malt liquors. Mr. Pomeroy presented similar petitions.

Mr. POWELL moved to take up the resolution offered by him, censuring arrests of citizens of Kentucky, &c.

Mr. SUMNER opposed taking up the resolution as inexpedient at this time.

Mr. POWELL of Ky. did not see why the Senator should make any opposition to the resolution. It simply asked how many citizens of the free States have been dragged from their homes without warrant of law, and called on tyrants and usurpers to know where they are and what their names are. They are free white men. If they had been negroes the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) would make no opposition to the resolution. He (Sumner) was eternally prating about the wrongs of the negro, but white men had some rights, and he wanted the Secretary to tell us why and what for these men were thus unlawfully dragged to prison without any charge of crime being brought against them.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Kentucky had made an inflammatory speech, and had called a high officer of the Government a tyrant and usurper. In the event of the resolution being taken up, the question must be gone into. If the Secretary of War was a tyrant and usurper, there were men arrested who were traitors.

Mr. POWELL, (in his seat)—"Who are these men? Name them."

Mr. SUMNER continued, arguing that it was not best to go into the inquiry at present.

Mr. POWELL said that some of the who have been arrested are as loyal as the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner.) He defied the Senator to point out any law by which the Secretary of State can carry off citizens of Kentucky and imprison them in the forts of Massachusetts and New York.

The bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia being the special order was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky moved a substitute authorizing the President to appoint a consul to Liberia and a consul general to Hayti, with power to negotiate treaties. He was opposed to sending any ambassadors to those countries. If they send ministers here, and send a full blooded negro, he could demand to be received on equal terms with white men. He knew that a big negro fellow was admitted to the Court of France as Minister from Hayti; but he (Davis) wanted no such exhibition here. He was sick and disgusted with the subject of slavery in the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate would bear him witness that he had said nothing about slavery on this bill. The Senator from Kentucky did that. The Senator from Kentucky might banish all fear of any social difficulty. He (Sumner) was sure that no representative from Hayti would ever force himself where he was not wanted. Mr. Sumner said the committee had come to the conclusion that we should be represented by diplomatic agents in those countries, and this was in accordance with the precedents of this Government and the examples of other nations.

The Confiscation bill was taken up. Collamer is opposed to it. Mr. King moved an amendment to Mr. Sherman's amendment so as to include all persons giving aid to the enemy, or levying war. Disagreed to.

Sherman's amendment, which limits confiscation to persons holding certain offices under the rebels, was adopted. Ayes 27, noes 11.

Mr. ROLLINS of Missouri made a speech against the rebellion, and complimented Mr. Lincoln for his efforts in behalf of the Union. He considered the insurrection causeless and infamous. He was opposed to any and all extreme measures, and for prosecuting the war on the principle laid down at the extra session, that when the supremacy of the constitution and laws are established, the war ought to cease.

Mr. BROWNING'S bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia was taken up and passed—32 against 7.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence between the French and United States Governments that may have been received within the last two months relative to the present troubles in America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Mr. ALDRICH of Minnesota, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing treaties with the Navajoe Indians of New Mexico, defining their limits and extinguishing their title to lands outside of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House resumed the consideration of the confiscation bills from yesterday.

Mr. LOVEJOY of Illinois said that while this Government is engaged in a serious war to put down the rebellion, it was seen that this unnatural and parricidal insurrection has sympathizers and advocates on this floor. Those who defended slavery are the defenders of the rebellion, for slavery and rebellion are synonymous. They are unchangeable terms. Wherever slavery is, there is rebellion. It is the corner-stone, pillars and support. He took the position that either slavery or the Republic must perish.

He would tell the gentleman from Kentucky, (Crittenden) and all other advocates and defenders of the system, and those who cry themselves hoarse in attempting to throw the protection of the Constitution around it, that it is the desire of the Republic that it should cease to exist. There is no city of refuge for it. Like an infernal assassin, it has a knife drawn and endeavoring to strike at the heart of the Republic. We are bound to strike the monster, and gentlemen need not cry the Constitution for its defense. It shall be said "be slain in the name of my country and my God." He denied that slavery has any guarantee or recognition in the Constitution. He argued that it was their right and duty to destroy slavery because slavery is destroying or will destroy the Republic. He was in favor of the restoration of the Union with the right to stand on the American sod anywhere and proclaim his sentiments. He wanted to stand anywhere on American soil without a despotism to make him hold his tongue. He wanted to speak in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, without the treat of lynching or a cost of tar and feathers. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) asked what four millions of slaves turned loose would do. "Turned loose!" This term was used as if the slaves were wild beasts now. He (Lovejoy) had this to say: At present he would let them alone to take care of themselves, which they were abundantly able to do. The slaveholders had better turn their attention to another point, namely: *What will they do when they cease to live on the unrequited sweat and toil of the slaves?* He denied that he and his friends want to make this an anti-slavery war; but the only way to put down the rebellion and restore the Union was to destroy slavery.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING expressed himself in favor of the confiscation bill, to amplify the punishment of treason. He would do this to punish the ringleaders of the rebellion and have reimbursement of the expenses incurred in suppressing the rebellion. The subject was referred to a select committee of seven. The House went into a committee and took up the bill making an appropriation for bounties to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said in a speech delivered the other day in this city, not in Congress, in denunciation of the Democratic party, he had been alluded to as a man who never had any sympathy with this Republic, but whose every breath is devoted to its destruction, just as far as his heart dare permit him to go. He denounced the author of that speech as a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward. His name is Benjamin F. Wade.

Mr. BLAKE said the remarks referred to by Vallandigham as having been made by Mr. Wade in the Senate, were not there made, and therefore Mr. Vallandigham had denounced Wade as a liar, scoundrel and coward under false pretences.

VALLANDIGHAM after some sparring with Blake said he had read from a printed speech a foul libel on his character. He did not mention Wade as a Senator but as an individual. When Wade recalled his words he would take back his.

Mr. BLAKE felt that Ohio was shamefully insulted by Vallandigham's remark, and believed three quarters of the people of that State would speak of him as Wade had.

HUTCHINS offered a resolution setting forth the offensive language used by Vallandigham against Wade, characterizing it as a violation of the rules and a breach of the decorum of the House, and declaring Vallandigham as deserving of and is hereby censured by the House. Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

Cairo Post Office—To all Postmasters.

CAIRO, April 24.—Previous to the commencement of the war, the daily receipt of letters at the Cairo Post Office did not exceed two thousand; now the number received averages about seventy-five thousand per day. This enormous increase of business constitutes this office the third in the Union, though the Department has not yet recognized its position by a relative increase of the clerical force of the office. In order to dispose of this vast amount of business the postmaster has requested that all postmasters sending letters here for soldiers put them up in a separate package, endorsed, "Soldiers' Letters, Cairo D. P. O.," which will insure a more speedy distribution and delivery. Unless this request is complied with letters are liable to a detention of at least one day.

More "Monitors"—Three Building Larger than the First.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Messrs. J. F. Rowland & Co., at the Continental Iron Works, Greenport, have already laid the keels for three more marine batteries similar in construction to the Monitor, though much larger. In a very few days not less than eleven hundred hands will be employed in the construction of these batteries. Each battery will be furnished with two turrets, each to have guns of the heaviest calibre. They will be of much greater power than the Monitor, and calculated for ocean service.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND CHANGES.

A Bloody Battle Impending at Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—The correspondence of the Missouri *Republican*, dated Fort Union, New Mexico, April 13, says: Col. Slough, after the battle at Apache Canon, fell back and took position at Barnal Springs, 45 miles south of Fort Union. This was deemed the strategical point, being within supporting distance of Fort Union, a position to harrass the enemy, and to form a junction with Canby when he should leave Fort Craig, 300 miles south.

We had been there one day when Col. Canby sent from Fort Craig his Assistant Adjutant General with peremptory orders to Col. Slough to fall back with his column to Fort Union, which was immediately obeyed.

It would seem that we crippled the enemy in the Apache Canon more than was believed at first. We have reliable information that we killed over 100 men, including six officers, and wounded over 200. We have now as prisoners at Fort Union, 21 officers and 63 privates. The enemy immediately fell back to Santa Fe, and are again, it is believed, concentrating in their old position at Albuquerque.

Yesterday an express arrived from Col. Canby, stating that he would leave Fort Craig on the 31st of March. If the enemy is in the vicinity of Albuquerque, with ordinary traveling, Col. Canby is in their immediate vicinity, and our column 180 miles from Albuquerque will only leave this morning. He will be unsupported by this column, and with 900 regulars will have to encounter their forces, unless he can slip by and join the column which leaves here this morning. It is understood that Kit Carson with a regiment of New Mexican volunteers, 700 strong, will remain and garrison Fort Craig. It is rumored that Cols. Steele and Bailor, of the rebel army, are advancing into New Mexico with 800 additional men.

Important events will probably occur before the next express leaves for the States. A well authenticated report has just reached here that the Texan forces, 2,000 strong, are entrenching themselves at Santa Fe, and that Col. Canby having strengthened his command up to 1,200, is fifty miles south of Santa Fe. This may enable our two columns to act together and make us 2,400 strong. If this is the case we will have one of the bloodiest battles on record. The enemy's artillery numbers about eighteen pieces, and ours twelve pieces.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO

The French Marching Against the City of Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Spanish frigate Isabella Catolica has arrived from Havanah the 17th.

The Havana *Diario* states that persons direct from New Orleans report the rebel defences to be much exaggerated—that Forts Jackson and St. Phillips have been abandoned, and the cannon taken away, and there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleet from sailing directly to New Orleans.

The *Diario* does not vouch for the truth of these reports.

Later news from Vera Cruz reached Havana. After an unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the city of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility. The English and Spanish Plenipotentiaries thereupon decided to withdraw their troops.

It was stated that the Juarez Government was ready to give every satisfaction to the Allies in the matter of claims, but won't listen to the idea of a monarchy, and in case they Allies advance to the Capital he would retire from it.

Change in the Navy Department—Secretary Welles to Go to Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The *Inquirer* says that Secretary Welles is to take the mission to Spain. His successor in the Navy Department is not known certainly.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Herald's* special Washington dispatch says: A change in the Navy Department has been possitively determined upon. The President is waiting only to fix upon the individual who is to fill the place of the Secretary of the Navy. Gen. Banks, Judge Davis of Illinois, and Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island are each strongly urged for this distinction, but the selection has not yet been made.

LATER.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Evening Post's* special dispatch from Washington says the "sensation story in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* this morning, to the effect that Secretary Welles is to be removed, is essentially untrue. This I learn on good authority. I learn that Secretary Welles some time since tendered his resignation to the President, but it was not accepted. Probably this circumstance has given rise to the rumor of an immediate change in the Cabinet. All current reports of the removal of Secretary Welles are destitute of foundation.

Season and River Matters.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 24.—The water raised one inch since yesterday.

DUBUQUE, April 24.—River still rising. It has risen one inch in the last twenty-four hours.

A Cargo of Cotton Slips By.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamers Arizona and Wm. G. Hughes from New Orleans, arrived at Havana on the evening of the 17th with 2,500 bales of cotton.

Proposed Surrender of North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—It is reported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for the surrender of the State.

Rebel Wail over the Fall of Fort Pulaski—Panic at Savannah.

The special correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, under date of Savannah, April 12th, states:

The telegraph has informed you of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and the consequent state of excitement you can well imagine. There is no question that the fire to which the fort was subjected was intensely severe. The wild report of steel-pointed shot is the merest nonsense, and Parrott guns that pierced a solid wall, well constructed and firm, of near sixteen feet in thickness, at one shot, is a Munchausenism too glaring to impose upon any one.

I can give you but a faint idea of the consternation the capture produced. Since the abandonment of the design by the enemy to bring in gunboats from Wall's Cut, the confidence of the citizens became more assured, and the wisest hoped that the fort, which thereupon became the key and safety of Savannah, would be able to detain the enemy for an indefinite time. The blow has been sudden and totally unlooked for, and equally unprovided for. The enemy will not wait long to attack the batteries about Fort Jackson. Their heavy ships have entered the river above Pulaski, as high as Venus Point, only seven miles below, and are in plain view of the defences of the city of Savannah. How long they will be able to withstand an attack, let Pulaski be your teacher. *We will be driven from them as surely as we now accept the fact of the loss of Pulaski.*

The city has been in intense excitement between the bold and rapid advance of the Federals and the terribly unnerving taps upon the shoulder which the Brown satellites, under Gen. H. R. Jackson, without form of law or authority, inflict. Our citizens (the few who remain) have been arrested in the street, dragged to camp, shown a tent, and informed that there their habitation should be. And this has been done by a parcel of beardless boys, who have been mustered into the State service.

Cotton has been removed, such as remained in store here, to the railroad. Ordnance stores and every variety of equipment have been thrown out and carried to the same receptacle for Government stores. Schooners have been seized, and some already filled with earth are ready to be sunk below in common with the hulls of Commodore Tatnall's fleet, which will never more venture beyond Savannah river. The Fingal, which now lies near Fort Jackson, is also to be sunk, and the gunboats (one of which is nearly ready for launching) will, if the enemy sooner advance, be given to the devouring flames.

Women are leaving, and property of all kinds is being sent off, and will soon line the Central road from Savannah to Macon, rendering every house a palace, if rosewood and satin damask can do it.

A large amount of stores fell with the fort—provisions for at least three months, ammunition, shot and shell. Of one hundred and thirty rounds for each gun on the post, not one-fourth had been expended. Our great Napoleon is still asleep.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &C. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 24 LAKE STREET.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—A good Cook; one that can come well recommended. Apply at 234 West Monroe street.

WANTED—Board by a young man (single) in a respectable family. Terms must be moderate. Address "A. R. C." Post Office Box 4123.

WANTED—By a young man from Canada, a situation in an office for writing, or in a store where he can learn Book-Keeping. Address "CANADA," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent a Small House, part of a house, or rooms convenient for a family of three persons. Address, through the Post Office, CHAS. L. REED.

WANTED.—The undersigned, being a thorough business man, wishes to engage in some safe business ... [illegible] ... Address "BUSINESS," Post Office Box 3694, Chicago.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife. One large furnished room. Location between Lake and Monroe streets, and Michigan avenue and Clark street. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 2779.

WANTED.—A Lady desires board in a private family, where instruction in English, French or Music would be considered a remuneration for the same. Address "Teacher," Box 1148, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Board by two gentlemen and one lady, in a private family, (where there are no other boarders preferred), residing in a respectable locality on the South or West Side. References given and required. Address Box 2214, stating name, terms and location.

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 95 Lake street, corner of Dearborn st.

TO RENT—For three years from May 1st, 1862, Dwelling House on Michigan Avenue, with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fruit trees, barn, yard and shed. ... [illegible] ... Address Post Office Drawer 5868.

TO RENT—With Boarding.—Unfurnished parlors and bedrooms to rent in the Richmond House. Good genteel board to be had there also. Inquire of Mrs. Plumb or Mrs. Nolan at the House, or of Thos. Richmond, No. 1, corner of Clark and South Water street.

TO RENT—From May 1st, Rooms No. 3 and 4 in Calhoun Building, second floor, No. 119 South Clark street. Now occupied by the Board of Education; also, other offices and dwellings. Apply at No. 146 South Clark street.

TO RENT—A Furnished House on Prairie Avenue, between Monterey and Buena Vista streets, eight rooms, ... Apply to J. D. DECKERT, 38 Dearborn street. ...

TO RENT—House to rent west of Union Park on Warren street. ... Inquire of Mrs. GREENE, No. 46 East Lake street, up stairs.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at GAGE HOUSE, corner of State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received.

BOARDING.—A Furnished Back Parlor and Bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, with board, can be obtained at 488 South Clark street, above Polk. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Two suites of Rooms for families at No. 5 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park, and one or two single gentlemen. Also, two or three day boarders can be accommodated the first of May. Apply previous to May first at No. 21 Michigan avenue. References required.

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. will be held this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. IRA GODDARD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A two story Dwelling House for $400 cash ... (No. 219 Monroe street.) Apply to JAMES BARRELL, Office of Armour, Dole & Co., corner South Water and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—A Brick House on Indiana avenue, near City Limits. ... Apply to REES & KERFOOT, 36 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE.—Several very desirable Residence Lots in the vicinity of Union Park. ALSO, A lot on North Dearborn street, near Chicago avenue. Apply to REES & SLOCUM, No. 36 Dearborn street.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due May 1st, 1862, on the Chicago Depot bonds ... will be paid ... J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer. PITTSBURGH, April 22d, 1862.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, The Steamer F. W. BACKUS Will leave A. Harvey & Co's Dock, MONDAY, APRIL 28th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., calling at MILWAUKEE, PORT WASHINGTON, MANITOWOC, BEAVER HARBOR, PORT ULAO, SHEBOYGAN, GRAND TRAVERSE, MACINAC, SAULT ST. MARIE. For freight or passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., No. 26 and 28 South Water street, or to Capt. CHAMBERLAIN on board.

LINSEED OIL.—Fifty Barrels LINSEED OIL For sale by S. S. WILLIAMSON, No. 8 Cole's Building.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

A. J. EBELL'S RUDIMENTAL SINGING SCHOOL Will commence in the Room of the Musical Union, Larmon Block, over Root & Cady's on WEDNESDAY, April 23d, 1862, at 8 o'clock P. M. For particulars see small bills or attend the first lesson, which is free.

LADIES' HATS—CHILDRENS' HATS.—A full assortment of the new "LADY McCLELLAN HAT," For Ladies, Misses and Children, at 41 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, Agent.

BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, OF THE NEWEST STYLES. A choice selection of the above may be found constantly on hand at No. 41 Clark street Chicago, Ill. J. W. SHAW, agent.

GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS. United States Quartermasters, Also, Mustering and Disbursing Officer's Drafts on United States Treasurer bought or received for collection by J. W. DREXEL & CO., Bankers, 42 South Clark street.

EAST SAGINAW SALT.—Received this day, four thousand barrels Fine Salt from East Saginaw, Michigan. This salt is very highly recommended for its cleanliness and purity ... B. McCHESNEY, No. 2 Purdee's Building, cor. South Water and Wells sts. ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 51 Wall Street, (corner of William,) NEW YORK. Having fully complied with the Insurance Laws of Illinois, offer Insurance against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks. Assets, over Five and Three Quarter Million Dollars, ... TRUSTEES: ... [illegible] ... Applications for Insurance in the above old and reliable Company received and forwarded, and Certificates issued on application to HUBBARD & HUNT, No. 1 Loomis' Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

WATER COOLERS. I HAVE FEW OVAL WATER COOLERS On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at 225 Lake Street.

STOVES AND TIN WARE At 225 LAKE STREET. A great improvement in Refrigerators is the VENTILATED PALACE. FOR SALE AT 225 LAKE STREET.

A BETTER STRAWBERRY than the Wilson's Albany Seedling. ... H. P. STANLEY, 38 State street.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 8 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4384.

Miscellaneous.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. ... B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. L. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin. Post Office address Milwaukee.

IMPROVE THE BLOOD. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON. The Great Tonic and Invigorator. Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER! DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

UNION AT HOME!—The question which every housekeeper should ask is Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER ... ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, ... VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LIVERPOOL AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, By Grand Trunk Railway AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. ... JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS, CARBON OIL. For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 109 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS. ... KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, ... COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion the general expression has been, from all parts of this State, that there existed no necessity for any changes in our present Constitution, and it was hoped that the Convention would adjourn *sine die*, on the day of meeting. It was conceded, however, that some few changes might be made in the present Constitution with good results. These were in relation to the judiciary department. It has long been urged, by lawyers in particular, that the present Constitution was too narrow in its provisions in regard to our Supreme Court; that three judges was not sufficient force on the bench in writing out opinions; that our State had so far increased in importance that the reports of cases adjudicated in this Court had swelled to two large volumes, yearly. But what of this: it did not require the machinery or expense of a Convention to remedy this evil, nor to amend the article of the present Constitution concerning the judiciary in any particular whatever. There is a provision in the present Constitution providing for making amendments by submitting them directly to a vote of the people, after being prepared by the General Assembly. Under this provision the whole judicary article could have been amended. If the people should vote to have it amended, with comparatively no expense at all, why was not this done? Why have the people been put to this enormous expense at the instance of reckless politicians? We shall hereafter see why. When the Convention decided to go on and amend the Constitution generally, it became their duty, 1st, to so conduct their action as to make as little expense as possible. 2d, to make as few changes as possible, and no more than were actually required; and 3d, to submit the result of their labors to the people, fairly and without reserve. But how have the Convention performed their duties? Let us see: As to the expenses incurred, it is difficult at this time to fix the amount with certainty, but the complete cost of the Convention is estimated to be not less than $100,000. The Constitution is submitted at a special election, instead of the regular election next fall, which will cost not less than $15,000 more.

As to the changes made, it seems that almost an entire new instrument is produced. The most important changes made are such as were either already enacted by the Legislature under the present Constitution, or are very objectionable to the people; and as to the fairness of submission to the people, we have already expressed to some extent the fraud committed, by reference to the manner of voting on the Banking article.

We have before referred to the fact that special and local legislation was a noticeable feature in the new Constitution. Judging from the debates of the Convention, that body seems to have had a great horror of special and local legislation, and members drew largely upon their imagination in criticising the course of former legislatures in this respect; but when the work of the Convention itself is examined in regard to this subject, decency must blush at their impudence and inconsistency. Take the Judiciary article for instance, which, above all others, should have a general application and have been uniform in its operation over the whole State—and it is full of local and special provisions from beginning to end. Instead of creating five Supreme Judges, as they clearly admit they should have done, they have left us with only three. But they throw out a sugar-coated pill to Chicago and Peoria, by way of a special provision, giving them each annually a term of the Supreme Court, *provided they will pay the expense thereof themselves.* Will some one explain to the people why five grand divisions were not regularly provided and a judge created for each—or two in addition to the existing three—giving a regular term of the Supreme Court to Chicago and Peoria, the same as in other grand divisions, without charging the expense to the people of said cities?

By this new fangled "poor man's" Constitution, or man's poor Constitution, as it should be called, Ottawa, Springfield, and the little out of the way town of Mt. Vernon, can be made the center of a grand division, and have a court house, library, and all other conveniences, at the expense of the State; but Peoria and Chicago, the two great commercial cities of the State, can have the favor of a bare squint at the supreme judges once a year, by paying for it. The following is the section of the new Constitution to which we refer:

SEC. 5. One or more terms of the Supreme Court shall be held annually at Springfield, Mount Vernon, Ottawa, Chicago and Peoria, and at such times as may be provided by law: *Provided, That the State shall be at no expense for a court-house or library at the two last named places.*

Now, what has Chicago and Peoria done that they cannot enjoy equal privileges with Ottawa, Springfield and Mount Vernon? These three latter places have had large appropriations made for court houses and libraries, all of which Chicago and Peoria have contributed largely in paying for; and now why this special discrimination against Chicago and Peoria? We can overlook the botch-work of the tinkers who have attempted to amend our Constitution, but when they commit frauds upon the people, steal their rights and insult them by such gross acts of injustice, we cannot overlook it. The people will resent such acts of injustice by their votes at the polls.

☞ There is, as yet, no sure prospect of the passage of the tax bill. There are some who believe that it will, at last, be postponed with the bankruptcy bill until the next session. At least, from present indications, that is as likely to be the result as anything. Many members desire to know what their constituents think on the subject before they impose the tax; and the opinions of the Senate and House on material matters connected with the bill appear to differ widely. The bill that has passed the House will be so amended in the Senate that, even if it passes, the House will hardly be likely to agree to the alterations made.

☞ The wife of Gov. Harvey was at the State Capitol, Madison, when the dispatch was received announcing the sad death of her husband. Adjutant General Gaylord and Mr. Sawyer, her brother-in-law, attempted to accompany her home, and told her that a rumor had been received that gave him some anxiety in regard to the Governor. As Gen. Gaylord was attempting to conceal the full extent of the calamity, she stopped while they were walking through the park, and said: "Tell me if he is dead!" While he evaded a direct reply, she read the fatal news in the expression of his face, and dropped senseless upon the walk.

☞ Col. Jennison, of the First Kansas, has been sent to Alton and parole refused. Lieut. Geo. H. Hoyt, arrested at the same time, is the young Boston lawyer, the volunteer counsel for Old John Brown. The reason of these arrests has not transpired, but the reason for extra severity has no remote connection with the fact that both are Abolitionists, and Denver and Sturgis are not. The two last officers hate Abolitionists worse than rebels, and [illegible] plotting against the Union a venial [illegible] compared with sympathizing with [illegible].

☞ The rebel bushwhackers of Western Virginia are getting very bold and very bad. A Captain of Connecticut cavalry was killed in Highland county, last week; and in Webster county Lieut. Col. Harris, with a battalion of the 10th Virginia regiment, had a skirmish with a lot of them, in which three Federals were wounded. We have yet to learn that the neighborhoods in which these men thrive exert any efforts to suppress them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that one day last week, a son of Rev. S. C. Logan, of Valparaiso, Ind., a child about three years of age, while playing in the hay-loft in his father's barn, fell through an opening to the floor below, and was so injured that he died next day. Little George was a child of unusual intellect and promise, and his loss must be a sad affliction to the parents, who have our sympathy in this sudden bereavement.

☞ By an arrival from Newbern, via Hatteras Inlet on the 18th, we learn that Fort Macon is thoroughly invested, and it has been ascertained that the supply of provisions was scarce. The chances were, in that case, that the rebels would be starved out. Expectations of an attack on Newbern had led to the erection of fortifications for its protection. Gen. Burnside had made a visit to Beaufort.

News from the Charleston Mercury.

A friend just from Pittsburg Landing furnishes us with a copy of the *Charleston Mercury* of the 5th inst. It is a long time since we have seen one. The specimen before us is a dingy looking sheet, not much whiter than wrapping paper, and about two-thirds its former size.

We make a few extracts from its contents, showing the condition of affairs in Charleston at that date:—

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.

To hasten the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the defense of the coast and harbors of the State, there is urgent need of white oak timber. The authorities call on the planters to assist them in supplying this want at once. The timber should be from 8 to 14 inches square, and if brought to any water course or line of railroad, will be gladly received by the Government. Let each planter see to it that he contributes at least one piece of timber to the iron-clad steamer, and there will be abundance in our ship yards.

THE FIRING ON TUESDAY NIGHT.—There is no doubt that the firing heard on Tuesday night, was occasioned by an attack of the blockading steamers upon a vessel, of some kind, endeavoring to run the blockade.

SALE OF NEGROES AT AUCTION.—At auction, yesterday, at the Broker's Exchange, Messrs. Wilbur & Son sold—a woman, 40 years old, with a boy, 13 years of age, for $850—$425 each; a woman 50 years old, with a family of five children, aged respectively 22 years, 9 years, 7 years, 3 years, and an infant, for $2,150, averaging $355; a woman, 40 years old, with a boy of 10 years, and two girls, aged 7 and 9, for $1,800, averaging $450; a boy, 18 years old, $700; another, aged 15, brought $775; and a man, 42 years of age, sold for $635, all cash transactions.

We have received, from Courtney's book store, the *Southern Monthly* for April. It is now published at Grenada, Mississippi, in consequence of the threatened condition of Memphis.

The Barnwell Dragoons, a fine company of mounted men, commanded by Capt. B. W. Lawton, (eighty-two strong), were mustered into Confederate service, unconditionally, for the war, at Hardeville, on Friday last. We are informed that this is the first cavalry corps from Barnwell District (county) that has enlisted for the war.

THE VALUE OF CHURCH BELLS.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Confederate States solicits the use of such bells as can be spared during the war, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defense. While copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze. Bells contain so much tin that two thousand four hundred weight of bell metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of six pieces. Those who are willing to devote their bells for this patriotic purpose, will receive receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced, if required, at the close of the war, or they will be purchased at fair prices.

SCHOONER ASHORE.—A schooner, formerly known here as the Experiment, from Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of salt, was chased ashore on Long Island beach, at an early hour yesterday, by a Yankee steam gunboat. The cargo may be saved, and the vessel got off, if speedy assistance is rendered. This schooner spoke, on the 1st inst., and was boarded twenty-five miles east of this port, by the Yankee ship Onward, Captain Nichols, which was armed with two guns.

AUCTION SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.—The following articles of merchandize were sold yesterday on Boyce's wharf, by Messrs. Rhett & Fitzsimons: Sugar cured hams, 71c. per lb; linseed oil, $3.10 per gallon; letter paper, $13@14 per ream; white lead, 13½@15c per pound; white zinc paint, 12½c per pound; sheet tin, $65 per box; No. 1 mackerel, $38.25 per barrel; No. 2 mackerel, same price; Manilla rope, 1¼ in. 40c per pound; 1½ in. 40c per pound; 1¾ in. 40½c per pound; 2 in. 40c per pound; 2¼ in. 40½c per pound; 2½ in. 40½c per pound; 3 in. 41½c per pound. *Hemp rope*, 1½ in. 26c per pound; 1¾, 25c per pound; 2¼ in. 22c per pound; 2½ in. 20c per pound; 3¼ in. 25c per pound; 3½ in. 27c per pound. Baltimore Cotton Duck, No. 1, 77@90c per yard; No. 4, 65c per yard; No. 6, 57c per yard; No. 9, 45c per yard. Corn Brooms, $13@14 per dozen. Kerosene Oil, $4.12½@5.50 per gallon. Goshen Cheese, 52½@60c per pound.

From the above it would seem that the article most needed in Charleston—hemp—is scarce and high. It will be cheaper shortly. The North will try and supply some of it.

The following is the market report complete. We judge from it that the "paper blockade" is working very effectually. Formerly the *Mercury* published two to three columns per day of commercial matter.

The mercantile men of Charleston must be "getting their rights" by making war on the Republic:

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

Havana	March
Havre	March 14.
Liverpool	March 14.

CONSIGNEES PER SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—APRIL 2.

109 bbls and 345 sacks flour, 588 bu corn, 97 hhds sugar, 91 bu wheat, 136 bu oats, 86 bbls beef, 41 bales hay, 19,600 lbs bacon, horses mdze, &c. To Capt. H C Guerin, Ravenel & Co, T J & C H Moise & Co, H Cobia & Co, J N Robson, F W Claussen, G Stenhouse, Farrar Bros & Co, Capt M A Pringle, S Wright, E Welles, Major H Lee, E L Kerrison, T Bonnell, J M Eason & Bro, S S Hampton, R S Lamar, Blakely, Williams & Co, Jno Fraser & Co, and order.

MARINE NEWS.

WIND—S.

ARRIVED.

April 4.

Schr Jas E Pringle, West Point Mill. 150 bbls rice. To Fraser & Dill.

A LETTER FROM PADUCAH.

A Bit of History—A Southern Rights Meeting—The Heroic Vallandigham—The Secret Enemies of the Union—Condition of the Wounded—Generosity of Schuyler Colfax, &c.

(Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.)

PADUCAH, KY., April 20, 1862.

A few days since I came across the printed minutes of a Southern rights meeting held in this place in August last. Among the resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That the Hon. L. W. Powell, and the Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge, our Senators, and the Hon. Henry C. Burnett, our Representative in Congress, the heroic Vallandigham, and the patriotic little band who stood by them, deserve for their patriotism and boldness in standing up in the midst of an armed mob and denouncing the war waged by Lincoln as illegal and unconstitutional, our warmest approbation and admiration for their gallant conduct.

Ought it not to make the cheeks of honest loyal men tingle with shame that the "heroic Vallandigham" still holds his place among the national councils.

Look at this applauding resolution to the "heroic Valandingham," and then weep for shame, men of the northwest, that so damnable a traitor goes unhung, and is permitted to hiss his treason still, in the national Congress. It may be proper to state that of the signers to the call for a meeting, and the names mentioned in the proceedings, none have carried their southern patriotism so far, as to go where there is danger of being hurt. They are here ready to swear, if five cents can be gained thereby, that they are and always have been, "undoubted Union men," but they are the very persons whom Etheridge spoke of a few nights since here as being "Secret enemies, ready at any time an opportunity offered to give aid and information to the foes of the government, men who were instrumental in sending scores of boys and moon-struck men to take up arms in rebellion; who, when the government took pity on their poverty and want of enterprise, and put up public buildings that were at once ornaments and sources of profit to the town,—threw themselves back upon their dignity, sniffed up their diminutive noses, and proposed taking said buildings for the head-quarters of Gen. Tilghman." Fitting sympathizers are these for Valandingham.

In one of the houses now occupied by the ordnance officers, is a room formerly used for the meetings of "Knights of the Golden Circle." The building was evacuated quite suddenly one fine morning, and as the members of that organization could not very well carry their regalia, various portions are still remaining in the room. Among them are helmets, plumes, spears, skulls, banners, et cetera, but in examining them my attention was called to one item in particular, that was interesting: a large stuffed eagle that appeared to have figured in their orgies, had been shorn of his wings and spit upon by the gallant and hot-blooded chivalry. All of the members must have chewed tobacco, for the juice of that weed had been showered upon the poor bird without mercy. When the room was taken possession of by the Government, some soldiers straightened the old gray fellow up, smoothed down his remaining feathers and placed in his mouth a card with the following neatly written upon it: "Southern traitors have robbed me of my wings, but thank God, I can [illegible] the earth protected by the Stars and Stripes, and upheld by the Constitution of the United States." As I looked at the still undaunted looking old Eagle it seemed that he, not the writer, had spoken.

Wounded soldiers still continue to arrive here from the Pittsburg Battle. If the donors could see the benefit of their aid to the sufferers, rendered through the sanitary commission of your city, they would be amply repaid for their gifts of good things to those who so much need them. Permit me here to acknowledge the receipt of $100 from the Hon. Schuyler Colfax for the relief of wounded from Fort Donelson, it was instrumental in relieving many cases of distress, and the men who are fighting the battles of the Union, shower blessings upon the heads, and will not forget those who remember them in their sufferings. "Thank heaven for this," said one poor fellow minus an arm, who had received five dollars of the above donation. "I am perfectly content if I know we are not forgotten at home." By the way it strikes me that Colfax is doing rather more than his share. Another hundred has just been sent by him for the relief of the wounded at Pittsburg. This makes the fifth donation of this amount from him, that I am aware of, for such purposes. Would it not be well for others down at the Capitol to "go and do likewise." Well, I started to tell you about the "resolutions," and forgetting myself have wandered away upon other matters. Excuse this trespass upon your patience; I have recovered myself and will stop.

G. A. PIERCE, A. Q. M.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MARCH 24, 1862, AND SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION AT AN ELECTION TO BE HELD JUNE 17, 1862.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty, which he hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I. BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river, to its confluence with the Ohio river; and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II. BILL OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, WE DECLARE:

SECTION 1. That we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under this State.

SEC. 5. That all elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 6. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy.

SEC. 7. A jury shall, in all cases, consist of twelve men, unless otherwise agreed by the parties; but the General Assembly may provide for a jury of a less number, in civil cases before justices of the peace.

SEC. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants, whereby an officer may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offenses are not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 9. That no freeman shall be imprisoned or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and that he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 11. That all offenses, less than felony, and in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, shall be tried summarily before a court authorized by law to try the same, upon information under oath, without presentment or indictment of a grand jury, saving to the defendant, in all cases, the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy.

SEC. 13. Every person within this State ought to find a certain remedy, in the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it—completely and without denial—promptly and without delay—conformably to the laws.

SEC. 14. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense—the true design of all punishment being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 17. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 18. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be made; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 19. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this State, for any offense committed within the same.

SEC. 20. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 21. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil powers.

SEC. 22. That the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the General Assembly, or of any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

SEC. 25. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or of men acting in a public capacity, or when the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have the right of determining both the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 26. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 27. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When the same shall be taken in time of war, or other imminent public danger, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation therefor, to be ascertained by a jury, shall be made to the owner, in money, and in all other cases in which private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury of freeholders, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 28. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity for the same and the amount of damages to be sustained by the opening thereof, shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders; and such amount, together with the expenses, shall be paid by the person to be benefited, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

SEC. 29. The general assembly shall so provide that fifteen of the most competent of the permanent citizens of each county shall be summoned as a grand jury, twelve of whom must concur to find an indictment.

SEC. 30. The people of this State have the exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent State, and do, and forever shall, enjoy and exercise every power pertaining thereto, which is not, and may not hereafter be, by them, expressly delegated to the United States of America, or prohibited to the State by the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 31. That the people of this State regard the union of the States, under the federal Constitution, as permanent and indissoluble, from which no State has a constitutional right to withdraw or secede.

ARTICLE III. CONCERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of the State of Illinois shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another; and those which are judicial, to another.

SEC. 2. No person, or collection of persons being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted, and all acts in contravention of this section shall be void.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

SEC. 2. An election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and every two years thereafter, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not be a citizen of the United States, have attained the age of twenty-five years, and resided within the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen for one year next preceding his election, if such county or district shall have been so long organized, but if not, then within the limits of the county or counties, district or districts, out of which the same shall have been taken. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided five years, nor a member of the house of representatives who shall not have resided three years, within this State.

SEC. 4. The senators, at their first session herein provided for, shall be divided by lot, as near as can be, into two classes. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half thereof, as near as possible, may be biennially chosen forever thereafter.

SEC. 5. The senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and the house of representatives of one hundred and two members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants. In all future appointments, where a district shall be composed of more than one county, all the representatives to which the said district may be entitled shall be elected by the whole district. There shall be no increase of senators or representatives until the population of the State shall exceed three millions.

SEC. 6. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State, from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given therefor, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, any county, city or town thereof, authorized by any law passed during the time for which he shall have been elected or one year thereafter.

SEC. 7. In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every tenth year thereafter, the census taken by authority of the government of the United States shall be adopted by the general assembly as the enumeration of this State; and the number of senators and representatives shall, at the first regular session holden after the returns of said census are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants.

SEC. 8. Senatorial and representative districts shall be composed of compact, contiguous territory, which districts shall be bounded by county lines, and only one senator allowed to each senatorial district, and not more than three representatives to any representative district: *Provided*, that counties having the requisite population may have additional senators and representatives; and counties having over one hundred thousand inhabitants may be divided into several districts.

SEC. 9. In forming senatorial and representative districts, counties containing a population of not more than one-fourth over the existing ratio shall form separate districts, and the excess shall be given, as far as practicable, to some adjoining county or counties having the largest white population and not otherwise entitled to a senator or representative; and counties having a population of more than one-fourth over the ratio for a senator, may elect a senator, and may, with any adjoining county or counties having, with such excess, the requisite population, form another senatorial district.

SEC. 10. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and forever thereafter the general assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January next ensuing the election of the members thereof, and at no other period, unless as provided by this constitution.

SEC. 11. The senate and house of representatives, when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and other officers, (the speaker of the senate excepted). Each house shall judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same. The yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 13. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public, or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 14. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and the reason for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question.

SEC. 15. When vacancies shall happen in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; and in case of the neglect or refusal of the governor, or person acting as governor, to issue such writs, the general assembly may provide for issuing the same.

SEC. 16. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 17. Each House may punish, by imprisonment, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence.

SEC. 18. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the house require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 19. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "*Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*"

SEC. 20. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills the vote shall be by ayes and noes, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered on the journal, and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elect in each house.

SEC. 21. Bills making appropriations for the pay of the members and officers of the General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall not contain any provision on any other subject.

SEC. 22. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days in each house; and before the vote is taken on its final passage, and after all amendments thereto, shall be printed; and all private bills shall be printed at the expense of those for whose benefit the same are introduced; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses. And no law which may be passed by the general assembly shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title thereof, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title. And no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revised, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new law. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect or be in force, until the expiration of three months from the end of the session at which the same may be passed, unless in case of emergency, the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct, which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act.

SEC. 23. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services, the sum of three dollars per day during the first session held under this constitution, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled, going to, and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts, and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument whatever. But no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the General Assembly, during the term for which they may have been elected. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per day in addition to his per diem as a member.

SEC. 24. The per diem allowed to each member of the General Assembly shall be certified by the speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals, together with the mileage of each member as computed by the Auditor, and published at the close of each session; and each member of the General Assembly shall be furnished at the expense of the State with stationery necessary for the transaction of the public business, and shall be entitled to one copy of the laws and journal of the session, of which he is a member; but no appropriation, by resolution or otherwise, shall be made by the General Assembly for postage or newspapers, either for the use of its members or for distribution.

SEC. 25. No Auditor's warrant shall be issued but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; and no money shall be drawn from the treasury, except upon the presentation of a warrant so issued. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to, and published with, the laws of each session of the General Assembly. And no person who has been, or may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be accountable.

SEC. 26. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of all the members elected must concur in an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

SEC. 27. The Governor and other civil officers under this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend further than to removal from office. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 28. No judge of any court of law or equity, Secretary of State, attorney-general, county attorney, recorder, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector of the public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia or the office of justice of the peace shall not be considered lucrative offices; nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign Government, or under the Government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

SEC. 29. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; changing the names of persons; laying out, opening, altering and working on roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares; locating and changing county seats; regulating county and township business; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables; or providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases. In all the cases enumerated above, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract made; nor authorize the payment of any claim or part thereof hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the General Assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

SEC. 32. Suits may be brought against the State in the circuit court of the county where the seat of government shall be located; and upon proper affidavit filed, either party may have the venue changed to some other county or circuit, as provided by law. And in all cases either party shall have the right of appeal to the supreme court, whose decisions shall be final and conclusive as to the rights of the parties. And the general assembly shall provide for the payment of any judgment so rendered, at such time and in such manner, as in its discretion, shall be warranted by the financial condition of the State: *Provided*, that the general assembly shall have no power to allow and pay any claims, demands or damages presented against the State after the expiration of five years from the time the claim originated or the cause of action shall have accrued, except upon the bonds of this State and the interest accruing on the same heretofore issued or hereafter to be issued by or under the authority of this State.

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize, by private or special law, the sale of any lands or other real estate belonging, in whole or in part, to any individual, company or corporation.

SEC. 34. Every general assembly shall provide for all appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, borrow money, never to exceed in the aggregate, fifty thousand dollars; and the moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt thus made, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged,) shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall provide for the payment of the interest thereon as it shall accrue, by tax levied for that purpose, or from other sources of revenue, and be submitted at a general election to the people, and receive a majority of all the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law, for three months at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken on the same. And the provisions of the law for the payment of the interest shall not be repealed until such debt be paid.

SEC. 35. The credit of the State, or of any county, city, town, township or school district thereof, shall not, in any manner, be given to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; and neither the State, nor any county, city, town, township or school district thereof, shall ever become subscriber to the stock of any corporation or association whatever, or raise money for or in aid of any such corporation or association.

SEC. 36. The general assembly shall provide by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing paper furnished for the use of the State, the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let, by contract, to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member of the general assembly or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract.

SEC. 37. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly.

SEC. 38. The general assembly of this State shall have no power to release, suspend, modify, alter, remit, or in any way or manner impair the obligations of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to pay into the State Treasury all sums of money secured to the State by the charter of said company, approved February 10, 1851, nor to release, suspend, modify, alter, remit, or in any manner impair any right of taxation or lien secured to the State by said charter.

SEC. 39. All laws enacted after the adoption of this constitution, which create corporations, amend existing charters, or grant special or exclusive privileges to individuals, shall be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal.

SEC. 40. The general Assembly shall, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this constitution, and from time to time as occasion may require, pass laws for securing liens to mechanics and other operatives, for work and labor performed and materials furnished.

ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall be elected for the term of two years, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and biennially thereafter, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same places and in the same manner as members of the general assembly. Their term of office shall commence on the first Tuesday in January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section, shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. Contested elections shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years; been ten years, next preceding his election, a resident of this State, and for a like period a citizen of the United States; nor shall any person when elected, be eligible to any other office within this State until after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Governor before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the duties appertaining to the office of Governor of the State of Illinois; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 5. The governor shall reside at the seat of government, and, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall be *ex-officio* canal trustee and fund commissioner, and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence untill the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall pardon the convict, commute the sentence, direct the execution thereof, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, biennially, communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of commutation, pardon or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. The officers of the executive department and of the public institutions of the State shall, at least five days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the general assembly; and the governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 8. The governor, on extraordinary occasions, may convene the general assembly by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specially called together.

SEC. 9. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless the Senate be equally divided.

SEC. 12. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of governor shall in any wise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor, until the disabilities shall cease, or a new governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case when the lieutenant-governor shall be unable to preside over the senate, the senators shall elect one of their own number president; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of governor shall devolve upon him whenever the lieutenant-governor shall for any reason be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting governor until the disabilities be removed, or a new governor or lieutenant-governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during a recess of the general assembly, it shall become necessary for a president of the senate to administer the government, the secretary of State shall convene the senate that they may elect such president.

SEC. 13. The lieutenant-governor, while he acts as president of the senate, shall receive for his services the same compensation which shall, for the same period, be allowed to the speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 14. Every bill which shall have passed the senate and house of representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated; and the said house shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider said bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of the members elected, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case the said bill shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

SEC. 15. The respective duties of the secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, and attorney-general, shall be prescribe by law. If the office of either of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint another, who shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 16. There may be established in the office of secretary of state, a bureau of statistics and agriculture, under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

SEC. 17. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their service a compensation, to be established by law, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected; and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

SEC. 18. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called "the great seal of the State of Illinois," and the moto thereof shall be "State Sovereignty—National Union;" and such seal shall be kept by the secretary of state, and be used by him officially, under the direction of the governor.

SEC. 19. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of Illinois, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

SEC. 20. All fees that may hereafter be made payable by law for any services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance, directly into the State treasury.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts, in county courts (all of which shall be courts of record) and in justices of the peace.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of two of said judges shall, in cases be necessary to a decision.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall exercise no original jurisdiction, except in cases of *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, but shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases provided for in this constitution and the laws of this State hereafter to be enacted.

SEC. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall hold their offices for the term of nine years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; except that after the first election under this constitution, the office of one of said judges shall be vacated in three years, one in six years, and one in nine years, to be decided by lot. The judge having the longest time to serve shall be first chief justice, and afterwards the judge holding the oldest commission.

SEC. 5. One or more terms of the supreme court shall be held annually at Springfield, Mount Vernon, Ottawa, Chicago and Peoria, and at such times as may be provided by law: *Provided*, that the State shall be at no expense for a court house or library at the two last-named places.

SEC. 6. The State is hereby divided into three grand divisions, as follows: The counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Williamson, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Randolph, Perry, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Washington, Monroe, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Bond and Madison, shall compose the first grand division.

The counties of Edgar, Coles, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Fulton, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Sangamon, Christian, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Ford, DeWitt, Logan, Menard, Cumberland and Clark, shall compose the second grand division.

The counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Will, Kankakee, Grundy, Kendall, LaSalle, Putnam, Marshall, Starke, Bureau, Henry, Mercer, Rock Island, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, DeKalb, Boone, Kane, McHenry, Lake, Cook and DuPage, shall compose the third grand division; and the qualified electors in each division shall elect one of the judges of the supreme court.

SEC. 7. The following counties shall compose a district, in which courts shall be held at Peoria, viz: Mercer, Stark, Marshall, Iroquois, Woodford, Peoria, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mason, Tazewell and McLean; and the following counties shall compose a district in which courts shall be held at Ottawa, viz: LaSalle, Putnam, Bureau, Kendall, Will, Grundy, Henry, Rock Island and Livingston.

SEC. 8. After the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the General Assembly may, in its discretion, provide for the election of two additional judges of the supreme court, in which case the State shall be divided into five divisions, for purposes of election only, (the qualified electors in each division electing one of said judges,) and a new election of all of said judges shall thereupon take place. The said judges shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, except that after the first election held under the provisions of this section, one of said judges shall vacate his office in two, one in four, one in six, one in eight, and one in ten years, to be determined by lot. The judge having the longest time to serve shall be chief justice, and afterwards the one holding the oldest commisston.

SEC. 9. A reporter of the decisions of the supreme court shall be elected by the people, and hold his office for six years, and perform such services and receive such salary as may be prescribed by law. The copyright of all reports of said decisions and of any notes and references to the same, shall be vested in the secretary of state for the benefit of the people of this State.

SEC. 10. The clerks of the supreme court shall be elected in each division, and in the Peoria and Ottawa districts, by the qualified electors thereof; and shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified, whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The State shall be divided into sixteen judicial circuits, in each of which, except the circuit embracing the county of Cook, there shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge—and in said last named circuit, four circuit judges shall be elected; each of said judges shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor shall be commissioned and qualified, except that after the first election held under this constitution, the office of one of the judges of the circuit court of Cook county shall be vacated in two years, one in four years, and two in six years, to be determined by lot.

SEC. 12. The general assembly, at the first session after the expiration of six years from the adoption of this constitution, and every six years thereafter, and at no other time, may increase or diminish the number of circuits; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one circuit by any one session: *Provided*, no such alteration shall affect any judge then in office.

SEC. 13. There shall be two or more terms of the circuit court held annually in each county in this State, at such times as shall be prescribed by law; and such courts shall have jurisdiction in cases at law and in equity, in criminal trials and prosecutions, and in cases of appeal from inferior courts except as otherwise herein provided.

SEC. 14. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive such salaries, payable quarterly, as shall be prescribed by law, which shall not be altered during their term of office; and said judges shall receive no other allowance or emolument.

SEC. 15. The first election for judges of the supreme and circuit courts and for reporter of the supreme court, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 16. All vacancies in the supreme and circuit courts shall be filled by election: *Provided, however*, that if the unexpired term does not exceed one year, such vacancy may be filled by executive appointment.

SEC. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of any court of this State who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and who shall not, at the time of his election, reside in the division, circuit or county in which he shall be elected. No person shall be elected judge of the supreme court who is not, at the time of his election, thirty years of age, nor shall any person be elected judge of the circuit or county court who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years at the time of his election.

SEC. 18. The qualified electors of each county in this State shall elect a clerk of the circuit court except in the county of Cook, in which four clerks shall, in like manner, be elected, one of whom shall be chief clerk; each of said clerks shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, and shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, that after the first election held under this constitution, the office of two of the clerks of the circuit court of Cook county shall be vacated in two years, and two in four years, to be determined by lot.

SEC. 19. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the circuit court of any county to the supreme court held in the division which includes such county, or by agreement of the parties, to the supreme court in any other division.

SEC. 20. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 21. In all counties in this State having a population exceeding thirty-five thousand, there shall be elected, at the general election for State and county officers, a recorder of deeds and conveyances, and in counties having a population exceeding one hundred thousand, there shall be elected a probate judge and a probate clerk, who shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and who shall perform such duties and receive such compensation in fees as shall be prescribed by law: *Provided*, that in the last named counties no person shall hold any county office created by this constitution, except that of judge or justice of the peace for two successive terms.

SEC. 22. There shall be established in each county in this State a court, to be called a county court, the organization and jurisdiction of which shall be uniform throughout the state.

SEC. 23. The said county court shall consist of one judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county, and hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and he shall receive such compensation, to be paid out of the county treasury, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The said courts shall have probate jurisdiction, and such other civil jurisdiction as may be conferred by law, and also jurisdiction in criminal cases not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, without any presentment or indictment from a grand jury: *Provided*, That said jurisdiction shall not extend to any order for the sale of real estate, except for taxes, or to any proceeding or suit affecting the title to real estate, or to any franchise, or to actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecutions or seduction.

SEC. 25. The said court shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising in justices' courts, and appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted therefrom to the circuit and supreme courts, and injunctions returnable to the circuit court may be granted in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 26. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified voters thereof, a clerk of the county court, and a county attorney, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, whose duties and compensation shall be regulated by law.

SEC. 27. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of each county, a sheriff and a coroner, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 28. Two justices shall be elected in each county not having township organization, by the qualified electors thereof, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and who, together with the county judge, shall form a court for the management of the business of the counties, and shall hold such terms, perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 29. There shall be elected in each county in this State, in such districts as the general assembly may direct, by the qualified electors thereof, a competent number of justices of the peace, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and perform such duties, and receive such compensation, and exercise such jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. But the jurisdiction of such justices shall be uniform throughout the State, and shall be limited to cases where the judgment shall not exceed one hundred dollars: *Provided*, that the general assembly shall have power to confer jurisdiction upon justices of the peace to punish by imprisonment for a time not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 30. The election of officers and the filling of all vacancies that may happen by death, resignation, removal, or failure to qualify, not provided for by this constitution, shall be in such manner as the general assembly shall direct: *Provided*, that no such officer shall be elected by the general assembly.

SEC. 31. County judges, clerks, sheriffs, and other county officers, for willful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment, by a grand jury, and a trial by a petit jury, and upon conviction shall be removed from office.

SEC. 32. All process, writs and other proceedings shall run in the name and style of "The People of the State of Illinois." All prosecutions shall be carried on "In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois."

SEC. 33. The general assembly shall impose a tax on all civil suits, except suits before justices of the peace, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salaries of judges and other expenses of courts, and which tax shall be uniform throughout the State.

SEC. 34. The amount arising from said tax, so imposed upon suits, in the county courts shall be paid into the county treasury, to be applied toward the payment of the salaries of the county judges and county attorneys, and any excess after the payment of their salaries, together with taxes imposed upon suits in the supreme and circuit courts, shall be paid into the State treasury.

ARTICLE VII. REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The general assembly, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, shall cause to be collected from all able-bodied, free white male inhabitants of this State, over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of sixty years, a capitation tax of not less than fifty cents, nor more than one dollar each.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall provide for levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of the property of such person or corporation—such value to be ascertained by some officer to be elected or appointed, in such manner as the general assembly shall direct; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, toll-bridges and ferries, and persons using and exercising franchises and privileges.

SEC. 3. The property of the State and of counties, real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school, religious and charitable purposes, may, by general law, be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 4. The corporate authorities of counties, cities, towns, villages, school districts and townships, may be vested, by general law, with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes, and such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the limits of the corporate body imposing the same; and the General Assembly shall require that all property within the limits of municipal corporations, belonging to individuals or corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly may provide for the taxation of any other property or subjects not herein specified, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation, as fixed in this constitution.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly may provide that all taxes and assessments for State, county, city, school, or any other purpose, may be collected by the same person.

SEC. 7. Hereafter no purchaser of any land or town lot, at any sale of lands or town lots, for taxes due either to this State or any county, or incorporated town or city within the same; or at any sale for taxes or levies authorized by the laws of this State, shall be entitled to a deed for the land or town lot so purchased until he or she shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: Such purchaser shall serve, or cause to be served, a written notice of such purchase on every person in possession of such land or town lot, at least three months before the expiration of the time of redemption on such sale; in which notice he shall state when he purchased the land or town lot, the description of the land or town lot he has purchased, and when the time of redemption will expire. In like manner he shall serve on the person or persons in whose name or names such land or lot is taxed, a similar written notice, if such person or persons shall reside in the county where such land or lot shall be situated; and in the event that the person or persons in whose name or names the land or lot is taxed, do not reside in the county, such purchaser shall publish such notice in some newspaper printed in such county; and if no newspaper is printed in the county, then in the nearest newspaper that is published in this State to the county in which such land or lot is situated, which notice shall be inserted three times, the last time not less than three months before the time of redemption shall expire. Every such purchaser, by himself or agent, shall, before he shall be entitled to a deed, make an affidavit of his having complied with the conditions of this section, stating particularly the facts relied on as such compliance; which affidavit shall be delivered to the person authorized by law to execute such tax deed, and which shall by him be filed with the officer having custody of the records of lands and lots sold for taxes and entries of redemption in the county where such land or lot shall lie, to be, by such officer, entered on the records of his office, and carefully preserved among the files of his office; and which record or affidavit shall be *prima facie* evidence that such notice has been given. Any person swearing falsely in such affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly. In case any person shall be compelled under this section to publish a notice in a newspaper, then before any person who may have a right to redeem such land or lot from tax sale, shall be permitted to redeem, he or she shall pay the officer or person who by law is authorized to receive such redemption money, the printer's fee for publishing such notice, and the expenses of swearing or affirming to the affidavit, and filing the same.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall provide that all special and general taxes and assessments levied by virtue of any law of this State, shall become due upon a certain day; and also for their payment into the treasury on some certain day. And after the day of payment the names of all defaulters, with the amount of their defalcation, and the names of their sureties, shall be reported to the attorney-general, or county, city or other attorney for such proceedings under such penalties as may be by law provided.

SEC. 9. The general assembly shall levy an uniform tax upon the circulation of all banks in this State, which may claim the right to issue bills after the adoption of this constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. ELECTIONS—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen above the age of twenty-one years, who may have been a resident of this State one year next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and every white male inhabitant of the age aforesaid, who shall have been a resident of this State one year next preceding the adoption of this constitution, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid: *Provided*, that such citizen or inhabitant shall vote only in the election district where he resides, and shall have resided sixty days next preceding such election; and no other qualification shall be required of a voter.

SEC. 2. All votes shall be given by ballot.

SEC. 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 4. No elector shall be obliged to do militia duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this State.

SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the State.

SEC. 7. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next before the election or appointment.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly shall have full power to pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage, and from holding office, persons convicted of infamous measures.

SEC. 9. The general elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, biennially, until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE IX. CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly may pass general laws, uniform in operation, for the erection of corporations: but shall not have power to create any corporation by special act.

SEC. 2. The general assembly may, by general laws uniform in their operation, provide for amending, revising, renewing, extending and enlarging existing charters; but shall pass no special act for any such purpose: *Provided*, That the general assembly shall pass no law for the amendment, revival, extension or renewal of any bank charter or of the charter of any corporation or association with any powers of circulation or deposit, or other banking powers in this State.

SEC. 3. No person who has been, or may be, in default as a collector or holder of moneys belonging to any municipal corporation of this State, shall hold any office in this State, or in any such corporation, until he shall have paid the full amount of said moneys and received his full discharge therefor.

SEC. 4. The rolling stock and all other moveable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale, in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

SEC. 5. All acts of incorporation heretofore passed, under which the corporators shall not organize, and commence business pursuant to the acts of incorporation, within one year after the adoption of this constitution, shall be null and void.

SEC. 6. Every corporation organized or doing business under the laws or authority of this State, in this State, shall have a public place within this State for the transaction of its business, and an agent or agents duly authorized to transact the business of the same at such place.

ARTICLE X. EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement.

SEC. 2. The principal of all funds and moneys arising from the sale of lands and other property which have been or may hereafter be granted, entrusted or donated to this State, for educational purposes, shall forever be held inviolate: and the income arising therefrom shall be applied to the support of common schools.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide for a uniform, thorough and efficient system of free schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. There shall be a state superintendent of public instruction, who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; whose powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law; which compensation shall not be altered during his term of office, and he shall receive no other allowance whatever.

ARTICLE XI. COUNTIES—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

SEC. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

SEC. 3. All territory which has been or may be stricken off, by legislative enactment, from any organized county or counties, for the purpose of forming a new county, and which shall remain unorganized after the period provided for such organization, shall be and remain a part of the county or counties from which it was originally taken, for all purposes of county and State government, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 4. There shall be no territory stricken from any county unless a majority of the legal voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of a majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added.

SEC. 5. No county seat shall be removed until the place to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed according to law, and a majority of the legal voters of the county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such place.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the county court may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

SEC. 7. Upon the petition of one hundred of the legal voters of any county in this State, having township organization, the board of supervisors of such county shall submit the question of township organization to a vote, at the general election for members of the general assembly next succeeding the presentation of such petition; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect, and be in force in such county.

SEC. 8. The general assembly shall, by general law, fix the compensation of the supervisors of the several counties, for each day they may be in session, and their mileage; and no other compensation or allowance shall be made.

ARTICLE XII. MILITIA.

SEC. 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all free, male, able-bodied persons, (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted,) resident of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

SEC. 3. Company, battalion, and regimental officers (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments.

SEC. 4. Brigadier and Major-Generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively.

SEC. 5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the legislature may provide.

SEC. 6. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.

ARTICLE XIII. COMMONS.

All lands which have been granted as a "common," to the inhabitants of any town, hamlet, village or coporation, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any government having power to make such grant, shall forever remain common to the inhabitants of such town, hamlet, village or corporation; but the sad commons, or any of them, or any part thereof, may be divided, leased, or granted, in such manner as may hereinafter be provided by law, on petition of a majority of the qualified voters interested in such commons, or any of them.

ARTICLE XIV. HOMESTEADS—EXEMPTIONS.

The general assembly shall pass all necessary laws for exempting from levy and forced sale, under any process or order of any court of law or equity in this State, except for nonpayment of taxes or assessments, or for a debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement thereof, a liberal homestead to every householder having a family, such exemption to continue after the death or desertion of such householder, for the benefit of the wife or widow and family, until the youngest child becomes twenty-one years of age, and until the death of such wife or widow; also, all such laws as may be necessary to effectually exempt the real and personal property of married women, acquired before marriage, and all property they may earn by their personal exertions, or to which they may become entitled in any manner whatever, after marriage, except by voluntary, fraudulent conveyances or transfers, from the husband, to the wife or to a trustee or trustees, for the use of the wife, from all liability for the debts, obligations or engagements of the husband.

ARTICLE XV. STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind, and also for the treatment of the insane, shall always be fostered and supported by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general assembly.

SEC. 2. The trustees of the benevolent and other State institutions shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the governor the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal of the senate: *Provided*, that the governor shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may occur in said offices until the next session of the general assembly, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

ARTICLE XVI. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Whenever two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election of members of the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the [illegible] said election have voted for a [illegible] general assembly shall, at their next [illegible] call a convention, to consist of as many members as the house of representatives [illegible] at the time of making said call, to be [illegible] the same manner, at the same place, [illegible] the same electors, that choose the members of the house of representatives [illegible] be chosen, and which convention shall [illegible] within three months after the said [illegible] for the purpose of revising, altering or [illegible] ing this constitution; and the members [illegible] shall take an oath to support the [illegible] tion of the United States, and to faithfully [illegible] charge their duty in revising, alt[illegible] amending this constitution. And all [illegible] tions, revisions and amendments made by [illegible] convention, shall be submitted to the p[illegible] for adoption or rejection, in such [illegible] the convention may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in [illegible] branch of the General Assembly, and if [illegible] same shall be agreed to by two-thirds [illegible] the members elect in each of the two [illegible] such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular [illegible] the General Assembly, and shall be [illegible] at lest three months previous to the time of holding the next election for [illegible] of the House of Representatives; if, at the next regular session of [illegible] General Assembly, after said [illegible] a majority of all the members elect [illegible] branch of the General Assembly shall [illegible] to said amendment or amendments, [illegible] shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election [illegible] their adoption or rejection, in such [illegible] as may be prescribed by law, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the house of representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. But the General Assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than two articles of the constitution at the same session.

ARTICLE XVII. BANKS AND CURRENCY.

SECTION 1. No bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation, with powers of circulation or deposit, or any other banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this State. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of the constitution of the State, and the same shall be and remain in for e as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations, association or corporation with banking powers, shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the constitution of this State, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 3. No bank bill, check, draft, note, or other written or printed instrument, of a less denomination than ten dollars, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, intended to circulate as money or currency, issued by or drawn on any bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation with any banking powers, within or without this State, shall be uttered or passed within this State; and after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, no such bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be uttered or passed in this State; and after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, no such bank bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of any kind, character or denomination whatever, shall be uttered or passed in this State.

SEC. 4. The general assembly of this State shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, pass a law imposing adequate fines, forfeitures and penalties for violations of section three of this article as it may deem best calculated to enforce the same.

SEC. 5. The auditor is hereby prohibited from receiving from any bank, person or association of persons formed, or that may hereafter be formed, under the provisions of the act of the general assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of banking," passed February the fifteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, or any act amendatory thereto, any stock or bonds for the purpose of issuing therefor bank bills or notes intended to circulate as money or currency. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately as an amendment to the constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such unless rejected by the people upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 6. No corporation with powers of banking, discounting bills, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, receiving deposits, buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange, loaning money on real or personal security, with any of said powers, or any powers incidental thereto, shall hereafter be created or formed in this State.

SEC. 7. No act of the General Assembly shall ever be passed reviving or renewing any association or corporation heretofore incorporated possessing or assuming the banking powers, or any of them, specified in section six of this article, or extending the time of the existence of any such association or corporation beyond the time fixed by the acts incorporating or chartering such association or corporation.

ARTICLE 18. NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIX. CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

For the purpose of electing from the State of Illinois, fourteen representatives to the congress of the United States, to which number the State of Illinois is entitled, the following congressional districts shall be, and are hereby established, to be known as districts first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hamilton, White, Franklin and Perry.

The second district, of the counties of Crawford, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Effingham, Fayette, Marion, Jefferson and Bond.

The third district of the counties of St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Monroe, Randolph and Madison.

The fourth district, of the counties of Christian, Montgomery, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, Cumberland, Coles, Douglas, Clark and Edgar.

The fifth district, of the counties of Macoupin, Sangamon, Jersey, Greene, Scott, Morgan, Menard and Calhoun.

The sixth district, of the counties of Hancock, Adams, McDonough, Brown and Pike.

The seventh district, of the counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Cass, Schuyler and Mason.

The eighth district, of the counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Ford, Iroquois, and Livingston.

The ninth district, of the counties of Woodford, Marshall, LaSalle, Putnam, Bureau and Stark.

The tenth district, of the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry.

The eleventh district, of the counties of Kankakee, Will, Grundy, Kendall, Kane and DuPage.

The Twelfth district, of the counties of DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle and Jo Daviess.

The thirteenth district, of the counties of Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

The fourteenth district, of the county of Cook.

One representative to the Congress of the United States shall be elected in each of the districts before enumerated, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one in each of said districts every two years thereafter, until changed by the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. Such elections shall be held, and returns thereof made and canvassed, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law.

ARTICLE XX. APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. After the population of the State shall amount to three million of souls the general assembly may add four members to the house of representatives and one member to the senate, and thereafter five additional members, apportioned in the same manner, for every million of inhabitants, until the whole number of members in both branches shall be one hundred and fifty, after which the number shall neither be increased nor diminished.

SEC. 2. Until there shall be a new apportionment of senators and representatives the State shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts, as follows, viz.:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. The counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone shall constitute the first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
2. The counties of Winnebago and Stephenson shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
3. The counties of Carroll, Whiteside and Jo Daviess shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
4. The counties of Lee, Ogle and DeKalb shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
5. The counties of Kane, Kendall and DuPage shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
6. The towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lamont, Palos, Worth, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, and South Chicago, in the county of Cook, and the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Chicago, shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
7. The fifth, sixth and tenth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of West Chicago, Cicero and Proviso, in Cook county, shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
8. The seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schamberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield and New Trier, in Cook county, shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
9. The counties of Will, Grundy and Kankakee shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
10. The county of LaSalle shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
11. The counties of Bureau, Putnam and Stark shall constitute the eleventh senatorial [illegible] and be entitled to one senator.
12. The counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer shall constitute the twelfth senatorial [illegible] and be entitled to one senator.
13. The counties of Warren and Knox shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
14. The counties of Hancock, Henderson and Schuyler shall constitute the 14th senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
15. The counties of Fulton and McDonough shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
16. The counties of Peoria and Marshall shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
17. The counties of Tazewell, Mason, and Woodford shall constitute the [illegible] senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
18. The counties of Livingston, [illegible] Will shall constitute the eighteenth [illegible] district, and be entitled to one senator.
19. The counties of Iroquois, Ford, Ve[illegible]

[illegible] aign and Piatt shall constitute [illegible] senatorial district, and be [illegible]

The counties of Edgar, Clark, [illegible] shall constitute the twen[illegible] and be entitled to one sen[illegible]

The counties of Shelby, Mo[illegible] and Douglas shall constitute [illegible] senatorial district, and be entit[illegible]

The counties of Sangamon [illegible] constitute the twenty-second [illegible] and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Morgan, Ca[illegible] constitute the twenty-third [illegible] be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Adams and Bro[illegible] the twenty-fourth senatorial [illegible] to one senator.

The counties of Pike, Calho[illegible] constitute the twenty-fifth [illegible] entitled to one senator.

The counties of Jersey, Green [illegible] constitute the twenty-sixth [illegible] and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Madison, Bond [illegible] shall constitute the twenty-[illegible] district, and be entitled to one [illegible]

The counties of St. Clair, Wa[illegible] shall constitute the twenty-[illegible] district, and be entitled to one se[illegible]

The counties of Effingham, [illegible] Lawrence, Richland and Wa[illegible] the twenty-ninth senatorial [illegible] entitled to one senator.

The counties of Clay, Marion [illegible] and Edwards shall constitute [illegible] district, and be entitled to [illegible]

The counties of Gallatin, Ha[illegible] Hamilton, White and Saline, [illegible] thirty-first senatorial district [illegible] one senator.

The counties of Monroe, Ran[illegible] Jackson shall constitute the [illegible] district, and be entitled to [illegible]

The counties of Franklin, Joh[illegible] Alexander and Williamson [illegible] thirty-third senatorial district, [illegible] senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

The counties of Alexander and [illegible] constitute the first representative [illegible] to one representative.

The counties of Johnson and P[illegible] constitute the second representative [illegible] entitled to one representative.

The counties of Massac, Pope [illegible] constitute the third representative [illegible] entitled to one representative.

The counties of Gallatin and Sal[illegible] the fourth representative district [illegible] to one representative.

The county of Williamson sha[illegible] representative district, and b[illegible] representative.

The counties of Jackson and Perr[illegible] in the sixth representative [illegible] to one representative.

The county of Randolph shall co[illegible] representative district, and [illegible] sentative.

The counties of Franklin and Ha[illegible] the eighth representative [illegible] to one representative.

The county of White shall co[illegible] representative district, and be [illegible] sentative.

The counties of Lawrence and Wa[illegible] the tenth representative [illegible] to one representative.

The counties of Wayne and Edw[illegible] the eleventh representative [illegible] to one representative.

The county of Jefferson shall co[illegible] representative district, and be [illegible]

[illegible]

jority of all the electors of the state voting at said election have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as the house of representatives, elected at the time of making said call, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, in the same districts, that chose the members of the house of representatives, to be chosen, and which convention shall meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of revising, altering or amending this constitution; and the members thereof shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge their duty in revising, altering or amending this constitution. And all such alterations, revisions and amendments made by said convention, shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, in such manner as the convention may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members elect in each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be referred to the next regular session of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months previous to the time of holding the next election for members of the House of Representatives; and if, at the next regular session of the General Assembly, after said election, a majority of all the members elect in each branch of the General Assembly shall agree to said amendment or amendments, then it shall be their duty to submit the same to the people at the next general election for their adoption or rejection, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election for members of the house of representatives shall vote for such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. But the General Assembly shall not have power to propose an amendment or amendments to more than two articles of this constitution at the same session.

ARTICLE XVII.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

SECTION 1. No bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation, with powers of circulation or deposit, or any other banking powers, shall hereafter be created in this State. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of the constitution of this State, and the same shall be and remain in force as such, unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations, association or corporation with any banking powers, shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the constitution of this State, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 3. No bank bill, check, draft, note or other written or printed instrument, of a less denomination than ten dollars, for the payment of money or other valuable thing, intended to circulate as money or currency, issued by or drawn on any bank, banking corporation, or any association or corporation with any banking powers, within or without this State, shall be uttered or passed within this State; and after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, no such bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be uttered or passed in this State; and after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, no such bank bill, check, draft, note, written or printed instrument of any kind, character or denomination whatever, shall be uttered or passed in this State.

SEC. 4. The general assembly of this State shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, pass a law imposing such fines, forfeitures and penalties for violations of section three of this article as it may deem best calculated to enforce the same.

SEC. 5. The auditor is hereby prohibited from receiving from any bank, person or association of persons formed, or that may hereafter be formed, under the provisions of the act of the general assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of banking," passed February the fifteenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, or any act amendatory thereof, any stock or bonds for the purpose of issuing therefor bank bills or notes intended to circulate as money or currency. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately as an amendment to the constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 6. No corporation with powers of banking by discounting bills, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, receiving deposits, buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins and bills of exchange, loaning money on real or personal security, with any of said powers, or any powers incidental thereto, shall hereafter be created or formed in this State.

SEC. 7. No act of the General Assembly shall ever be passed reviving or renewing any association or corporation heretofore incorporated possessing or assuming the banking powers, or any of them, specified in section six of this article, or extending the time of the existence of any such association or corporation beyond the time fixed by the acts incorporating or chartering such association or corporation.

ARTICLE 18.

NEGROES AND MULATTOES.

SEC. 1. No negro or mulatto shall migrate to or settle in this State, after the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 2. No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage, or hold any office in this State.

SEC. 3. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIX.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

For the purpose of electing from the State of Illinois, fourteen representatives to the congress of the United States, to which number the State of Illinois is entitled, the following congressional districts shall be, and are hereby established, to be known as districts first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth.

The first district shall be composed of the counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hamilton, White, Franklin and Perry.

The second district, of the counties of Crawford, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Effingham, Fayette, Marion, Jefferson and Bond.

The third district of the counties of St. Clair, Washington, Clinton, Monroe, Randolph and Madison.

The fourth district, of the counties of Christian, Montgomery, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, Cumberland, Coles, Douglas, Clark and Edgar.

The fifth district, of the counties of Macoupin, Sangamon, Jersey, Greene, Scott, Morgan, Menard and Calhoun.

The sixth district, of the counties of Hancock, Adams, McDonough, Brown and Pike.

The seventh district, of the counties of Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton, Cass, Schuyler and Mason.

The eighth district, of the counties of Vermilion, Champaign, Piatt, Logan, DeWitt, McLean, Ford, Iroquois, and Livingston.

The ninth district, of the counties of Woodford, Marshall, LaSalle, Putnam, Bureau and Stark.

The tenth district, of the counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island and Henry.

The eleventh district, of the counties of Kankakee, Will, Grundy, Kendall, Kane and DuPage.

The twelfth district, of the counties of DeKalb, Lee, Whiteside, Carroll, Ogle and Jo Daviess.

The thirteenth district, of the counties of Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.

The fourteenth district, of the county of Cook.

One representative to the Congress of the United States shall be elected in each of the districts before enumerated, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one in each of said districts every two years thereafter, until changed by the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. Such elections shall be held, and returns thereof made and canvassed, as is now, or may hereafter be provided by law.

ARTICLE XX.

APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. After the population of the State shall amount to three million of souls the general assembly may add four members to the house of representatives and one member to the senate, and thereafter five additional members, apportioned in the same manner, for every million of inhabitants, until the whole number of members in both branches shall be one hundred and fifty, after which the number shall neither be increased nor diminished.

SEC. 2. Until there shall be a new apportionment of senators and representatives the State shall be divided into senatorial and representative districts, and the senators and representatives shall be apportioned among the several districts, as follows, viz.:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

1. The counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone shall constitute the first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
2. The counties of Winnebago and Stephenson shall constitute the second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
3. The counties of Carroll, Whiteside and Jo Daviess shall constitute the third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
4. The counties of Lee, Ogle and DeKalb shall constitute the fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
5. The counties of Kane, Kendall and DuPage shall constitute the fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
6. The towns of Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, and South Chicago, in the county of Cook, and the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Chicago, shall constitute the sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
7. The fifth, sixth and tenth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of West Chicago, Cicero and Proviso, in Cook county, shall constitute the seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
8. The seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield and New Trier, in Cook county, shall constitute the eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
9. The counties of Will, Grundy and Kankakee shall constitute the ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
10. The county of LaSalle shall constitute the tenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
11. The counties of Bureau, Putnam and Stark shall constitute the eleventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
12. The counties of Henry, Rock Island and Mercer shall constitute the twelfth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
13. The counties of Warren and Knox shall constitute the thirteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
14. The counties of Hancock, Henderson and Schuyler shall constitute the 14th senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
15. The counties of Fulton and McDonough shall constitute the fifteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
16. The counties of Peoria and Marshall shall constitute the sixteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
17. The counties of Tazewell, Mason, Logan and Woodford shall constitute the seventeenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
18. The counties of Livingston, McLean and De Witt shall constitute the eighteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.
19. The counties of Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, [illegible] Champaign and Piatt shall constitute the nineteenth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Edgar, Clark, Coles and Cumberland shall constitute the twentieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Shelby, Moultrie, Macon, and Douglas shall constitute the twenty-first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Sangamon and Christian constitute the twenty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Morgan, Cass and Menard constitute the twenty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Adams and Brown shall constitute the twenty-fourth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Pike, Calhoun and Scott constitute the twenty-fifth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Jersey, Green and Macoupin constitute the twenty-sixth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Madison, Bond and Montgomery shall constitute the twenty-seventh senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of St. Clair, Washington and Clinton shall constitute the twenty-eighth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland and Wabash shall constitute the twenty-ninth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Clay, Marion, Jefferson and Edwards shall constitute the thirtieth senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Massac, Hamilton, White and Saline, shall constitute the thirty-first senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Monroe, Randolph, Perry and Jackson shall constitute the thirty-second senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pulaski, Union, Alexander and Williamson shall constitute the thirty-third senatorial district, and be entitled to one senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

The counties of Alexander and Union shall constitute the first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Johnson and Pulaski shall constitute the second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Massac, Pope and Hardin constitute the third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Gallatin and Saline shall constitute the fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Williamson shall constitute the fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Jackson and Perry shall constitute the sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Randolph shall constitute the seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Franklin and Hamilton shall constitute the eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of White shall constitute the ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Lawrence and Wabash shall constitute the tenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Wayne and Edwards shall constitute the eleventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the twelfth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Washington shall constitute the thirteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of St. Clair shall constitute the fourteenth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The county of Monroe shall constitute the fifteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Madison shall constitute the sixteenth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Clinton and Bond shall constitute the seventeenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Marion shall constitute the eighteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Clay and Richland shall constitute the nineteenth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Crawford and Jasper shall constitute the twentieth representative district, entitled to one representative.

The counties of Fayette and Effingham shall constitute the twenty-first representative district, entitled to one representative.

The county of Montgomery shall constitute the twenty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Macoupin and Jersey shall constitute the twenty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Greene shall constitute the twenty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Pike and Calhoun shall constitute the twenty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Morgan and Scott shall constitute the twenty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Sangamon shall constitute the twenty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Christian shall constitute the twenty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Shelby shall constitute the twenty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Coles and Cumberland shall constitute the thirtieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Clark shall constitute the thirty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Edgar shall constitute the thirty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Vermilion shall constitute the thirty-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Champaign and Douglas shall constitute the thirty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Macon and Moultrie shall constitute the thirty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of DeWitt and Piatt shall constitute the thirty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Cass, Logan and Menard shall constitute the thirty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Adams and Brown shall constitute the thirty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The counties of Hancock and McDonough shall constitute the thirty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The county of Schuyler shall constitute the fortieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Fulton shall constitute the forty-first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Mason, Tazewell and Woodford constitute the forty-second representative district, and be entitled to three representatives.

The county of McLean shall constitute the forty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Livingston and Ford shall constitute the forty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Iroquois shall constitute the forty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kankakee shall constitute the forty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kendall shall constitute the forty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Grundy and Will shall constitute the forty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of LaSalle shall constitute the forty-ninth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of LaSalle and Putnam shall constitute the fiftieth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Peoria shall constitute the fifty-first representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The counties of Peoria and Marshall shall constitute the fifty-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The counties of Stark and Bureau shall constitute the fifty-third representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of Knox shall constitute the fifty-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Warren shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Henderson shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Mercer shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Henry shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Rock Island shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Whiteside shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Lee shall constitute the sixty-first representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of DeKalb shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The county of Kane shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

The county of DuPage shall constitute the [illegible] representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

The towns of Rich, Bloom, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Hyde Park, Lake, Lyons, Proviso and Cicero, in the county of Cook, constitute the sixty-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

That part of the town of South Chicago lying in the city of Chicago, known as the precinct [illegible] that part of the city of Chicago [illegible] and west of a line commencing at a point where Twelfth street would make a junction with Lake Michigan, if said street was continued to the lake, and running thence west along the [illegible] to the center of Halstead street, north along the center of Halstead to the center of Van Buren street, and thence the center of Van Buren street to the [illegible] all that part of the town of West Chicago southwest of the city of Chicago, shall constitute the sixty-sixth representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

That part of the city of Chicago bounded by commencing at a point where Twelfth street [illegible] a junction with Lake Michigan, if said [illegible] continued east to the lake, and running along the centre of Twelfth street to [illegible] of Halstead street, and thence north [illegible] of Halstead street to its junction [illegible] north branch of the Chicago river, and [illegible] the north branch of Chicago river, [illegible] to its mouth, and thence along Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, [illegible] described as all of the town of [illegible] north of Twelfth street, continued [illegible] and all of the town of West Chicago [illegible] Twelfth street and east of Halstead constitute the sixty-seventh representative district, and be entitled to two representatives.

That part of the city of Chicago bounded by commencing at a point on the west limits [illegible] and running thence east along the [illegible] Buren street to the centre of Halstead and thence north along the centre of [illegible] to the centre of Division street, [illegible] along the centre of Division [illegible] that would be made by a continuation [illegible] street to Lake Michigan, and [illegible] shore of the lake to the north [illegible] of the city limits to the place of beginning [illegible] described as all that part of [illegible] Division streets continued to the [illegible] constitute the sixty-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

That part of the city of Chicago which is [illegible] the Chicago river from its mouth to the north branch of Chicago river with [illegible] by a line running thence north [illegible] Halstead street to the centre [illegible] thence along the centre of [illegible] that would be a con[illegible] of the same was continued to [illegible] thence along the shore of Lake [illegible] place of beginning, [illegible] the town of North Chicago, east of Halstead street, and south of the [illegible] street, and the line of Division continued east to the lake, [illegible] the sixty-ninth representative [illegible] to one representative.

[illegible] of the town of West Chicago [illegible] Lake View, [illegible] Leyden, Evanston, Niles, Maine, [illegible] Hanover, Barrington, [illegible] Northfield and New Trier, in Cook [illegible] constitute the seventieth [illegible] district, and be entitled to one representative.

71. The county of Lake shall constitute the seventy-first representative district and be entitled to one representative.

72. The county of Boone shall constitute the seventy-second representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

73. The county of McHenry shall constitute the seventy-third representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

74. The county of Winnebago shall constitute the seventy-fourth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

75. The county of Stephenson shall constitute the seventy-fifth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

76. The county of Ogle shall constitute the seventy-sixth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

77. The county of Carroll shall constitute the seventy-seventh representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

78. The county of Jo Daviess shall constitute the seventy-eighth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

79. The counties of Stephenson and Winnebago shall constitute the seventy-ninth representative district, and be entitled to one representative.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

SECTION 3. Until otherwise provided by law, the following shall be the judicial circuits in this State, viz:

1. The county of Cook shall constitute the first judicial circuit.
2. The counties of De Kalb, Du Page, Kane, Kendall, Lake and McHenry shall constitute the second judicial circuit.
3. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago shall constitute the third judicial circuit.
4. The counties of Bureau, Lee, Ogle, Putnam, Stark and Whiteside shall constitute the fourth judicial circuit.
5. The counties of Henderson, Henry, Knox, Mercer, Rock Island and Warren shall constitute the fifth judicial circuit.
6. The counties of Grundy, Iroquois, Kankakee, LaSalle and Will shall constitute the sixth judicial circuit.
7. The counties of Champaign, De Witt, Ford, Livingston, McLean, Vermilion and Piatt shall constitute the seventh judicial circuit.
8. The counties of Clark, Coles, Macon, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Moultrie and Shelby shall constitute the eighth judicial circuit.
9. The counties of Christian, Logan, Macoupin, Montgomery and Sangamon shall constitute the ninth judicial circuit.
10. The counties of Marshall, Mason, Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford shall constitute the tenth judicial circuit.
11. The counties of Adams, Fulton, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler shall constitute the eleventh judicial circuit.
12. The counties of Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Morgan, Menard, Pike, Scott and Brown shall constitute the twelfth judicial circuit.
13. The counties of Bond, Clay, Crawford Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Marion and Richland shall constitute the thirteenth judicial circuit.
14. The counties of Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Washington and St. Clair shall constitute the fourteenth judicial circuit.
15. The counties of Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Pope, Saline, Wabash, Wayne and White shall constitute the fifteenth judicial circuit.
16. The counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pulaski, Union and Williamson shall constitute the sixteenth judicial circuit.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconveniences may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

SECTION 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 2. That all fines, penalties and forfeitures due and owing to the State of Illinois, under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois under this constitution.

SEC. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed, before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

SEC. 4. That this constitution shall be submitted to the people of Illinois, for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of June, A. D. 1862, and there shall be submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, the separate sections in relation to colored persons; the article in relation to banks and currency; and the apportionment into districts of the various counties of this State for the election of members of Congress.

SEC. 5. That every person entitled to vote for members of the general assembly by the constitution and laws now in force, shall, on the Tuesday next after the third Monday in June, A. D. 1862, be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the aforesaid sections and articles separately submitted: and the said qualified electors shall vote in the counties in which they respectively reside, at the usual place of voting, and not elsewhere, unless otherwise provided; and the said election shall be conducted according to the laws now in force regulating elections.

SEC. 6. That the returns of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the sections and articles separately submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks of the State as is now provided by law, to the secretary of state, and a certified copy of the same to Hon. William A. Hacker, President of the constitutional convention, at Springfield, within fifty days after the election. The president of the convention, Hon. William. A. Hacker; the secretary of State, Hon. O. M. Hatch, and Alexander Starne, of Pike county, shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall meet on the second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1862, for the purpose of opening and canvassing the returns of said election. The said board of canvassers, or a majority of them, shall, under their hands and seals, make report of the votes cast for or against the constitution and the different sections and articles separately submitted at such election, and shall file the same in the office of the secretary of state; which said report of said board of canvassers or a majority of them, shall be final and conclusive as to the result of said election.

SEC. 7. That upon due notice thereof, by the aforesaid board of canvassers, the governor of the State shall forthwith issue proclamation of the result of the polls. If it shall appear that a majority of all the votes polled are for the adoption of this constitution, it shall be the supreme law of the State, from and after the first day of September, A. D. 1862, except as otherwise provided in this constitution; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were given against the constitution, the same shall be null and void. If it shall further appear that a majority of the votes polled shall have been given for the separate sections in relation to colored persons; or for the article on banks and currency; or for the congressional apportionment, then the said sections or articles shall be and form a part of the constitution; otherwise, the said sections or articles shall be null and void.

SEC. 8. That if this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of said sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. That the poll book at said election shall be headed in the following form, as nearly as practicable, viz:

POLL-BOOK of an Election held at —— precinct or town, (as the case may be,) in the county of ——, on the — day —— of ——, A. D. 1862, for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, and the separate articles and sections submitted. (And the tally [illegible] shall be, as near as practicable, as follows:)

Adoption of Constitution.	Rejection of Constitution.	For article entitled "Banks and Currency."	Against the article entitled "Banks and Currency."	For section first of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section first of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section two of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	Against section three of article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes."	For congressional apportionment.	Against congressional apportionment.

SEC. 10. At the said election the ballots shall be written or printed, or partly written or printed as follows: Those for the constitution—"for new constitution;" those against the constitution—"against new constitution;" those in favor of the article entitled "banks and currency,"—"for article prohibiting banks;"—those against said article—"against article prohibiting banks;" those in favor of section first of article entitled "negroes and mulattoes"—"for exclusion of negroes and mulattoes;" those against section first—"against the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes;" those in favor of section second of said article—"no right of suffrage or office to negroes or mulattoes;" those against said section second—"for the right of suffrage and office to negroes and mulattoes;" those in favor of section three—"for laws excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to and voting in this State;" those opposed to said section three—"against laws for excluding negroes and mulattoes from coming to and voting in this State;" those in favor of congressional apportionment—"for congressional apportionment;" those opposed to congressional apportionment—"against congressional apportionment."

SEC. 11. Returns of the election of governor and state officers, judges of the supreme and circuit courts, members of the general assembly, and other officers provided for in this constitution, shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law.

SEC. 12. That all laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

SEC. 13. The clerks of the supreme court for the Peoria and Ottawa districts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the said districts respectively, at the same time and in the same manner as the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall be elected under this constitution.

SEC. 14. Until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the supreme courts shall be held at the times following, to-wit:

At Chicago, on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1863, and on the first Tuesday of November, in every year thereafter.

At Ottawa, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1863, and on the first Tuesday of September, in every year thereafter.

At Peoria, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1863, and on the first Tuesday of May, in every year thereafter.

At Springfield, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, A. D. 1863, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January, in every year thereafter.

At Mount Vernon on the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1863, and on the first Tuesday of July, in every year thereafter.

SEC. 15. The election of judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall be subject to be contested; and contested elections of judges of the supreme court shall be tried by the senate, and of judges of the circuit courts, by the supreme court; and the general assembly shall prescribe the manner of proceeding therein.

SEC. 16. A county attorney shall be elected in each county of this State at the time that circuit judges are elected, as provided in this constitution, and the returns of the election shall be made and canvassed as is now provided by law in the election of clerks of the circuit court.

SEC. 17. At the first election fixed by this constitution for election of judges, there shall be elected in Cook county a probate judge and a probate clerk, and three clerks of the circuit court of Cook county. The present clerk of said circuit court shall be chief clerk thereof, and he and one of the three clerks whose election is authorized, as above, shall vacate their office in two years, and the other two of said three new clerks in four years, to be determined, as between said three new clerks, by lot.

SEC. 18. The superior and recorder's courts of Chicago, and other inferior courts of local jurisdiction, shall remain with their present powers and jurisdiction, and the judges and clerks thereof shall remain in office up to and until the last day of December, A. D. 1863, and no longer, and no suit shall be commenced or indictment found in either of said courts after said day; and all business in either of said courts not disposed of within the time limited for their continuance as aforesaid, shall be transferred to the circuit court of the county in which such specified and inferior courts may exist, and all jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings then pending in said superior and recorder's courts, and said other inferior courts, shall become vested in said circuit courts, and be finally adjudicated therein, together with all suits and proceedings at that time pending in said last mentioned courts.

SEC. 19. In all counties having a population of over thirty-five thousand, there shall be elected, at the first election fixed by this constitution for the election of judges, a recorder of deeds and conveyances; said election to be conducted in accordance with the law now in force respecting other county officers.

SEC. 20. Nothing in this constitution shall prevent the general assembly from passing such laws in relation to the apprenticeship of minors, during their minority, as may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 21. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 22. The first election for the clerks of the supreme courts of the Peoria and Ottawa districts, shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1862, and the second election for said clerks, and the first election under this constitution for clerks of the supreme court of the three grand divisions of this State shall be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1868, and every six years thereafter.

SEC. 23. The present clerks of the supreme and circuit courts, and the different county and township officers, shall continue in office until their present terms expire.

SEC. 24. The circuit clerks of the different counties, having a population under thirty-five thousand, shall continue to be recorders, *ex officio*, for their respective counties, under this Constitution, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 25. That immediately after the adoption of this constitution, all business, suits and causes pending in any of the county courts, except probate business, and suits and causes relating to the settlement of estates, shall be transferred to and be pending in the circuit courts of the respective counties (except suits pending in the several courts of the county of Cook,) and the same shall be prosecuted to final judgment in said courts.

SEC. 26. The present judges of the circuit courts in this State shall severally hold their offices until the first Monday of February, A. D. 1863, and shall continue to perform the duties required of them by law to that time, and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified under this constitution, and that the terms of office of the circuit judges, elected under this constitution, shall commence on the said first Monday of February, A. D. 1863.

SEC. 27. The thirty-first section of article four, of this constitution, is not intended to prohibit the general assembly from making appropriations for the completion of the penitentiary at Joliet, under contracts already made with the State, in pursuance of law, for that purpose.

SEC. 28. For the purpose of affording an opportunity to the Illinois volunteer soldiers now in the service of the United States, and beyond the limits of this State, or within the limits of this State, to vote on the adoption of this constitution, and for or against the articles submitted separately, it is hereby made the duty of the president of this convention to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to proceed within twenty days after the adjournment of this convention, to visit the various camps, barracks, hospitals and localities of the volunteers from this State in the service of the United States, and beyond the limits of this State, or in this State, for the purpose of receiving the votes of said volunteers for or against this constitution.

SEC. 29. Said commissioners shall cause to be prepared suitable poll-books, upon one column of which shall be recorded the name of the voter, another column upon which shall be recorded the number of the regiment of which said voter is a member, another column upon which shall be recorded the letter or name of the company of which said voter is a member, and another column upon which shall be recorded the vote of said voter for or against the adoption of this Constitution, and in like manner other columns for the votes upon the separate articles to be voted upon.

SEC. 30. Said commissioners, after they shall have received all the qualified votes offered at the first camp, barracks, hospital or locality, shall forthwith proceed to the next nearest camp, barracks, hospital or locality of Illinois volunteers in the service of the United States, and beyond the limits of this State, having first sealed up the poll-books thus used, and shall there, as in the first instance, proceed in all respects to take the votes of said volunteers for or against the adoption of this constitution; and shall proceed in the same manner from one camp, barracks, hospital or locality to another of said volunteers, until they shall have visited and received the votes offered at every camp, barracks, hospital or locality of Illinois volunteers in the service of the United States and beyond the limits of this State.

SEC. 31. Every male inhabitant of this State entitled to vote by the laws of this State, enrolled in the volunteer service of the United States or of this State, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution; but no such volunteer shall vote more than once, nor at any other place than the camp where his regiment—or, if detached, his company—are encamped at the time of holding such election.

SEC. 32. When the polls are closed the said commissioners shall immediately proceed to canvass the votes, as is required by the election laws of this State, and make and subscribe duplicate copies of the returns of the election; one of which shall be kept by one of the judges, and the other shall be forwarded, in some safe and convenient way, to the president of the convention, Hon. Wm. A. Hacker, and to the secretary of state, to be canvassed in the same manner as the votes from the different counties of this State.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of Cook county at least thirty days before the next election for members of the general assembly, to establish a suitable number of election precincts in the city of Chicago, and to fix upon at least one place in each of said precincts for the holding of the polls, and to appoint the judges of election; and in case said board shall fail to do so, then the county judges of said county shall establish said precincts, fix said polling place and appoint said judges. The board of supervisors are authorized to provide for the election of ward supervisors in said city, and all other officers to be elected at the time of election of members of the general assembly, shall be voted for in the precincts to be established as aforesaid, at the place fixed for holding said polls, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 34. That, at the next municipal election, to be held in the city of Chicago on the third Tuesday of April, 1862, the legal voters of said city shall cause to be printed or written upon all their ballots the following words: "*For the city of Chicago electing its own officers;*" or the words: "*Against the city of Chicago electing its own officers;*" which shall be canvassed and returned with the election returns of the ballots, as is now provided by law. And in case there shall be a majority of the legal voters, voting at said election in favor of the people of said city electing their own officers, as indicated by said above mentioned words, then it shall not be lawful for any officer of that city to be chosen in any other manner than by a vote of the people of said city, or appointed in any other manner than by the mayor and aldermen, as provided by present laws; and the act approved February 22, A. D. 1861, entitled "An act regulating the custody and sale of personal property, under legal process in the city of Chicago, and the towns of South Chicago, West Chicago, and North Chicago, in Cook county;" also, "An act to establish a board of police in and for the city of Chicago, and to prescribe their powers and duties," approved February 21, A. D. 1861; and also, so much of an act approved February 18, A. D. 1861, as is embraced in section sixty-six and one-half, (66½) of an act to amend the city charter of Chicago, and creating three commissioners to examine into the finances of said city, be and the same are each and all of them hereby repealed; and the powers and duties of all officers appointed under and by virtue of said acts shall immediately cease; and, hereafter, neither the governor nor general assembly shall appoint any person to any office for said city of Chicago, but all officers shall be elected by the people of said city, or appointed by the mayor and aldermen, as provided by present laws, or by such general laws as may hereafter be passed by the general assembly, under this constitution.

The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in Convention at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on the 24th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

WILLIAM A. HACKER,
President of the Convention.

H. ALEXANDER,	THOMAS W. MORGAN,
WM. H. ALLEN,	JOSEPH MORTON,
WILLIAM J. ALLEN,	JOHN H. MULKEY,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,	WILLIAM W. ORME,
PERRY A. ARMSTRONG,	R. S. O'MELVENY,
ELI L. AUSTIN,	JAMES R. PARKER,
MILTON BARTLEY,	N. H. PURPLE,
AUSTIN BROOKS,	DAN'L REILY,
SAM. A. BUCKMASTER,	J. PLANTERS RICHMOND,
ALBERT G. BURR,	LEWIS WINANS ROSS,
JOHN BURNS,	PORTER SHELDON,
JOHN DEMENT,	JONATHAN SIMPSON,
ANDREW D. DUFF,	J. D. SMITH,
JAMES A. EADS,	LEWIS SOLOMON,
BENJAMIN S. EDWARDS,	ALEXANDER STARNE,
ORLANDO B. FICKLIN,	SAMUEL STEVENSON,
AUG. C. FRENCH,	THOS. W. STONE,
MELVILLE W. FULLER,	TAZ. B. TANNER,
ARCHIBALD A. GLENN,	J. C. THOMPSON,
FRANCIS GOODSPEED,	ANTHONY THORNTON,
JOHN G. GRAHAM,	GEO. W. WALL,
R. P. HANNA,	GEO. W. WATERS,
SOLOMON KOEPFLI,	T. R. WEBBER,
ISAAC L. LEITH,	JOHN WENTWORTH,
JULIUS MANNING,	E. B. M. WILSON,
T. W. MCNEELY,	JOHN M. WOODSON,
M. H. MORRISS,	W. H. YOUNG.

ATTEST: WM. M. SPRINGER, Secretary.
JOHN W. MERRITT, Ass't. Secretary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, }

I, O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, correct and complete copy of the original Constitution, adopted by a Convention which convened at the State House in the city of Springfield, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the same being now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[SEAL.] O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Doubts Regarding the Situation at Yorktown—Senate Report on the Loss of Norfolk Navy Yard—The Confiscation Bill—Senator Howard's Speech—Pierce Butler and Simon Cameron—The Norfolk Day Book's Peace Proposition—A Response of a Soldier to Senator Grimes' recent Speech—The Slaughter at Warwick Creek (now Yorktown)—What the Vermonters think of it.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862.

It is becoming a serious question in the minds of many persons here, which is the besieged and which the besieging army at Yorktown; and while the doubt exists there is an anxious looking for reinforcements, not to send to Fortress Monroe, but to sweep around via Fredericksburg or Staunton, and by taking the rebels in the rear, or by marching straight upon Richmond, relieve General McClellan from his precarious situation. The idea of terminating the war this spring, which was first generally indulged in after the fall of Donelson, and Columbus, and before the army of the Potomac moved down to the Peninsula Sebastopol, has been abandoned. Nevertheless, there is much ground for encouragement in the gradual approach of Gen. Banks and Gen. Milroy, whose converging lines will soon bring them to Staunton, Va., and whose combined forces will make a formidable army for operations against Richmond, if that should be their destination. If the Monitor could be spared from her post in Hampton Roads, she in company with a few wooden gun-boats could take Richmond and hold it till such time as an army could be found to relieve her of the burden.

The report of the Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to inquire into the surrender of the Norfolk Navy Yard, discloses the fact that there never was the slightest necessity for the abandonment or destruction of a dollar's worth of the public property there. The Committee have not arrived at this conclusion without abundant evidence to support it. They have testimony to show that the military force of the enemy available for an attack on the yard was less than one-half that in our possession *on the spot* to defend it. That Capt. Paulding might have laid Norfolk and Portsmouth in ashes at the first intimation of an attack, has been known from the beginning. That he might have gone ashore with his marines and Col. Wardrop's Massachusetts volunteers, and routed the shot-gun militia who were brawling about him, and thus not only have saved the Merrimac and nine million dollars' worth of property, but have secured a most important base of military operations, is now shown beyond dispute. Old Commodore McCauley, whose confessed imbecility alone saves him from trial and conviction on charges of mutiny or treason, is still in the pay of the Government, and Capt. Paulding has been promoted to the command of one of our largest navy yards. When Commodore McCauley was before the Committee he was half drowned in tears. His cries and sobs were so frequent that his testimony could hardly be taken intelligibly. If we could forget the millions of dollars and thousands of lives that his pusillanimity has cost us, he would be an object of general pity.

The Confiscation bill, though moving slowly, is still moving. Senator Howard of Michigan made a very able speech in favor of it yesterday, which enforced the attention of the whole Senate. Henderson of Missouri, one of the most liberal and one of the most promising members of the body, came over to the Republican side to listen to it. Garrett Davis, who is neither very liberal nor very promising, changed his seat so as to get in front of Mr. Howard, apparently for the purpose of taking in every syllable. Mr. Howard's review of the historical precedents for confiscation in this country and in Europe was very interesting and exhaustive. The fate of the bill is as much in doubt as ever. It has been the general impression that it cannot pass the House, and yet the moral effects of its passing the Senate (if it should finally pass) would conquer the prejudices and stiffen the spines of a great many doubting and weak-jointed members.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Hickman, will be tried if the other measure should fail:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in the opinion of Congress, the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, should make use of all means not inconsistent with the laws of war, which, in his judgment, may be deemed necessary to crush the rebellion, including the seizure and final disposition of all the property, real and personal, of those engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding in such rebellion, including slaves; and that in the opinion of Congress, decided measures, on the part of the Executive, have already become necessary."

If the earnest haters of the rebellion shall fail in their efforts to lift from the shoulders of loyal citizens a just proportion of the burden of the war and place it upon the malignant traitors who brought all these evils upon us, it will be for the people in electing the next House of Representatives, *to say whether they wish it to be done.*

The prosecution of ex-Secretary Cameron for false imprisonment, naturally sets some people here thinking. If every man who has been arrested and cast into Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren or Fort McHenry, shall, after the present Administration goes out of office bring his action against the persons who caused his incarceration, they will have nothing else to do in the course of their natural lives, but to defend themselves in court and pay costs, if not fines. They will need an amnesty act as much as any rebel. One of the first things mooted at the present session of Congress was this very subject—Judge Trumbull proposing that inasmuch as all such arrests were in violation of law, however much they might be required by the condition of the country, there should be additional legislation framed to cover them. To this end he introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of State for what offenses such arrests had been made in the loyal States. But Mr. Seward's friends wouldn't have any help in that direction. They succeeded in defeating the resolution and the intended legislation; hence, it will not be for them to complain if Mr. Pierce Butler's example hereafter becomes general among the inmates of the Federal prisons, and proves to be extremely annoying and vexatious. In anticipation, as it would seem, of this danger, Messrs. Dix and Pierpont require every person liberated to sign an agreement that he will not take any measures, nor authorize any to be taken for him, for the prosecution of any person making the arrest or causing it to be made, or of any person holding him in custody or authorizing him to be so held. It is quite questionable whether such a paper would be held valid or binding in a court of justice, inasmuch as it is obtained in each instance from persons under duress.

Ex-Mayor Berret, while emphatically declining the appointment as a Commissioner, under the District Abolition act, because he is opposed to the principle of the bill, acknowledges the nomination as an endorsement of his loyalty! That is certainly a logical deduction, and if he should ever deem it worth while to institute legal proceedings against those who imprisoned him, his subsequent nomination to an office of trust and profit—an office which embraced the duty of deciding upon the loyalty of other people—would tend strongly to the presumption that he might be entitled to a verdict.

The Vallandigham party have clutched at the recent article in the Norfolk *Day Book* proposing a cessation of hostilities as something particularly significant and worthy of attention. As the proposition of the *Day Book* was simply that the Government of the United States should surrender everything for which they have contended, and consent to a final dismemberment of the country, it is easy to see what is meant by those who prate about "peace" while rebel armies are flaunting their banners on any portion of American soil. The military force arrayed under Jeff. Davis must be *destroyed* before anything in the nature of peace will be tolerable to the people of the loyal States, or inconsistent with the faintest degree of self-respect on the part of the Goverment. We could have had a paper peace on the same terms as those proposed by the Norfolk editor, before a gun was fired, a soldier enlisted, or a victory won.

Senator Grimes has received the following gratifying response to his remarks in favor of the employment of colored soldiers to garrison the forts in the unhealthy sections of the South:

14TH REG. MASS. VOLS. (heavy artillery) }
VIRGINIA END OF LONG BRIDGE, }
April 19, 1862. }

SENATOR—Your speech in regard to the garrisoning of unhealthy forts by negro soldiers, has been thankfully read. Last summer the 14th Massachusetts regiment, which then garrisoned Forts Jackson, Runyon and Albany, and guarded Long Bridge, had eight hundred cases of fever and ague. This year the regiment may have to garrison Jackson, Runyon, Albany, Craig, Tillinghast, Scott, Richardson, Bernard (at least it garrisons all these posts at this moment) and also guard Long Bridge. Would it not be possible to assign negro soldiers to the guard of Long Bridge, and to the garrisoning of Forts Jackson, Runyon, Albany and Scott? You would confer a favor by sending some one to make inquiries of our officers on the subject. The prospect before us of another fever and ague season is discouraging. The malaria has already begun to exert its malignant influence. We cannot do what our superiors might think we could best do for the country's good. If our superiors think we can be made most useful in guarding a fever and ague swamp, we will guard the swamp cheerfully. We indulge the hope, however, that a few negro soldiers may be sent to us, to relieve us of the unhealthy duty which we faithfully performed last year. One year of miasmatic poison would seem to be enough for one regiment. With the exception of Forts Jackson, Runyon, Albany and Scott, the Forts occupied by the Massachusetts 14th are perfectly healthy.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
To Hon. J. W. GRIMES. A. SOLDIER.

The details received of the fight at Warwick Creek, where the Vermonters were so badly cut up, show it to have been another Ball's Bluff affair on a small scale—an inadequate force of brave men thrown across a stream against an overwhelming number of the enemy, unsupported, and unable to return without the greatest risk. The subsequent bloody but ineffectual dash at the dam swept by the enemy's artillery, was a fitting conclusion to the slaughter begun at the fording place. The Vermont delegation in Congress are greatly exasperated by the denouement.

☞ Col. Morrow, of Gen. Hunter's staff, corroborates the reports that the Unionists who attempted to stay in their homes at Jacksonville, Florida, after the departure of the National forces, were hung by the returning rebels. Some of those who were taken away by our vessels, it will be seen, have arrived here.

☞ A son of Senator Fessenden of Maine, appointed about a year ago in the regular army, was severely wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he is said to have displayed much gallantry. A large ball passed through the fleshy part of his arm, below the elbow.

☞ Since the war broke out, the American Tract Society have furnished 224,700 volumes and 1,057,500 tracts to the soldiers fighting for the Union. This great work has exhausted the funds of the Society, and they make urgent appeals for contributions.

☞ From Montreal it was reported on Saturday that the ship Shannon, the first vessel from sea, passed Farther Point on Friday. The ice on Richelieu river broke up on the same day suddenly, inflicting great damage on steamers and vessels at winter quarters. Several were sunk. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

New Publication.

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[From the London Daily News]

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This work is sold only by subscription.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 39 and 41 Lake Street, Sole Publishers' Agents for Illinois and Wisconsin. ap23-p30-3t

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GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF HARDWARE, At 143 Lake Street. In order to close up the business as early as possible this spring, I will sell the entire stock without reserve for cash, to those in want of Hardware, for less than cost. WM. WHEELER. The above Store (one of the best stands in the city) will be fitted up and rented to a suitable tenant, as soon as the goods can be disposed of. ap1-p367-1m

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON. A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

Meeting of Stockholders.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Directors of The Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company in Chicago, Illinois, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1862. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary. ap11-p352-td

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE. The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Stock Books of the new Company are now open and that certificates of stock in the old Company transferred by them to the Purchasing Agents, on books now in this Office, will in due time receive therefor stock in the reorganized Company. JOS. H. MOORE, Com'r & Gen'l Agt. Chicago, April 15. 72 Dearborn-st.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the bondholders, with a view to reorganization. By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

☞ Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April Proximo, on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to-wit: "Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each, with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends." The Assignment Books will be opened on the 18th proximo. By order W. H. BARNES.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY Office 12 William street, New York, March 28th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d until the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive. D. F. BARNHYDT, Secretary.

CLOVER SEED. SEED WHEAT. Pure and clean, in large or small lots, No. 3 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. RICE.

Miscellaneous.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times. Have NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American. There are 80,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFETIME. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1 to 3 hundred per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, 166 and 168 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Circular may be had on application or by post.

SHIPPING BOOKS The form required by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, FOR SALE AT MUNSON'S, NO. 140 LAKE STREET.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE, On the North Side, Chicago, Ill. DR. GULLY, late of Kenosha, Galesburg, and other Water Cure Establishments, is at Lake View. Accommodations for one hundred patients and boarders. The best Place in the West for the treatment of all diseases. Electricity, Movement Cure, Electro-Chemical Baths, and all other Hygienic Agencies. Patients and boarders can be accommodated with suites of rooms for families. One mile from the end of the North Side street Cars. Connections made three times a day with street cars. Beautifully situated on the Lake Shore, and containing about seven acres of land with beautiful drives, walks, &c., making it a most desirable and pleasant Summer Residence. Address for circular Dr. or Mrs. GULLY, or the proprietors. Post Office Box 3125, Chicago, Ill. G. W. STONE & J. B. GULLY, Proprietors. ap18-p35-3w

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, No. 198 South Clark street. Having now received our Spring stock of Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hoop Skirts, Ladies and Misses Shoes, and a splendid lot of Spring Goods, we are now OFFERING GREATER BARGAINS than can be found elsewhere. LOOK AT THE PRICES:—Fine Jaconet Collars, 20 cents; Superior Jaconet Collars, 37½ cts; Superior Jaconet Bands, 20 cts; White Braids, 6 cts; Silk Bound Veils, 37 cts; Round Veils, 20 cts; Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cts; Fine Linen Hem-Stitch Hd'k'fs, 18 cts; Ladies Superior Stockings, 12½ cts; Seamless Corsets, 87½ cts; Worsted Skirt Braid, 5 cts; Ladies Cheap Slippers, 50 cts; Ladies Congress Heel Gaiters, 75 cts; Ladies Fine Goat Shoes, $1.00; Child Copper Tipped Shoes, 50 cts; and other bargains too numerous to mention, to be found only at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, No. 198 South Clark street. ap12-p380-2w

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 152 Lake street. ☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs. ap18-p351-1y

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Young Men's Association. The members are hereby notified that there will be a special meeting of the Association at their rooms in Portland Block on Saturday evening, April 26th, for the following purposes, viz: 1st. To act upon a change of the name of the Association to that of the Merchantile Library Association of the City of Chicago. 2d. To act upon a proposed change of yearly dues. 3d. To act upon a proposition to fund all moneys that shall be received from life members and cash donations. All members are earnestly invited to be present. GEO. S. BOWEN, President. G. W. CHANDLER, Recording Sec'y.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO. No. 44 Water Street, New York, OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and casks. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKY—Scotch and Irish. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. ALSO—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES—Direct from Distillers.

ENGLISH BUNTING, Assorted Colors, in 9, 12 & 18 Inches. Also, by piece or case, Lastings, Moreens, Farmers' Satins, Church and Carriage Damasks, Indigo Blue Cloths, &c., Now in store and constantly arriving. For sale by GEO. E. SPARROW, 21 Dey street, New York. The manufacturer of the above goods having established a house in this city, will hold out such inducements in prices and quality, that will be found well worthy the attention of the trade. N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO A QUALITY OF BUNTING MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR GOVERNMENT USE. ORDERS BY MAIL PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NEWFOUNDLAND FARM WATCH DOGS.—A few of the large Newfoundland Farm Watch Dogs For sale at the SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY, On the Chicago and St Louis Railroad. They unite the merits of the Shepherd and Watch Dogs. Apply on the Farm, Summit Station, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. CHAS. L. REED.

43 CLARK STREET. 43 BULLOCK BROTHERS, DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. Our stock comprises every description of Ladies, Misses', Childs', Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots and Shoes, of the best manufacture. 43 CLARK STREET.

ILLINOIS CLARET WINE.—$2.00 per Gallon. 50 cts per Bottle. Warranted pure, and better than the imported. Manufactured by us exclusively for medicinal purposes. GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATOR. The best Axle Grease in use, for Railroad and Street Cars, Omnibusses, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, &c. Also, for all kinds of Machinery. Put up in Barrels, Kegs and Cans suitable for retailing. Depot, 34 Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, where a supply will be kept constantly on hand. TREGO & CO., Commission Merchants, Agents. Office No. 3, over Board of Trade. CHAS. T. TREGO. S. F. RAY. THOS. W. TREGO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago, 20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks, In Hhds. and Cases. Direct from the manufacturers,—BROWNE & CO., Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 15 Lasalle street.

NEW CLOTHES WRINGER. The best Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringers Yet made, are for sale at HOVEY'S SEED STORE, 73 Lake street. E. PECK, Agent.

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" that not one in a million ever heard of before. Also another nice new French "article" but few ever saw. Also, how to obtain the other French "articles" at a much less cost. Send direction in an envelope, with return postage, to Oscar G. Lewis, Box 322, Boston, Mass.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description, Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING. No. 180 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

HOMEOPATHIC COFFEE.—A wholesome beverage for the sick or well. Highly Recommended by Physicians of all Schools. C. S. HALSEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, No. 168 Clark street.

ILLINOIS COAL.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for the BEST ILLINOIS COAL, At the lowest market price. CHARLES W. GRAY, cor. Market and Washington streets.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the time for TRANSPLANTING THE STRAWBERRY. Leave orders for the "Wilson's Albany Seedling," at 89 State street. H. T. STANLEY.

COAL! COAL! COAL! ERIE COAL For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington streets.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF Grain and Flour to Buffalo, By UNDERWOOD & CO.

NIGHT TUGS.—After May 1st, the TUGS MONITOR AND UNION Will run alternately as night boats. GEO. STURGES.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London. And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Office 150 South Water Street.

ARCTIC Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000. MILLER & WILMARTH, AGENTS, 150 South Water Street.

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the Republic Fire Ins. Co., OF NEW YORK, Is now ready for delivery at our office. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents, Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company, OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago. Capital, - - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS: Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo W. Gage, Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres, Matthew Bolles, Elvis Harwood, Oliver Whitaker, James W. Stone, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp, Levi P. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard, [illegible]. BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Carriage Makers.

PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN, CARRIAGE MAKERS, 65 East 25th Street, New York, Are using upon all their carriages, the Corrugated, Case Hardened AXLE BOX, Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States. This Box reduces the friction fully one half, causing the Carriage to run much lighter. Retains the oil six times as long as any other Box, and never heats. Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages Are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering. Samples to be seen at STABLES OF E. E. BOYINGTON, 80 & 82 State Street, AND AT WRIGHT & CURRIER'S, 164 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. S. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York. Manufacturers of and Dealers in Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

CORBINS OWN SEGARS. Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco. For sale at Wholesale and Retail at NO. 65 CLARK STREET, Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, I am prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3484.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are provided with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. [illegible]

Educational.

LADIES SEMINARY, DIXON, ILL.—The Summer Term opens WEDNESDAY, April 30th, and closes July 9th. Pupils can board in the Seminary with their teachers, where, from the [illegible] healthful location, we trust they will find a pleasant home. For Circulars address S. A. COOLEY, Principal. Dixon, April 16th, 1862.

ACADEMIC AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS OF LIND UNIVERSITY, AT LAKE FOREST. The spring and summer terms of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, April 24th inst. [illegible] an experienced instructor, a thorough disciplinarian, and a graduate of Amherst College, will, with his family, reside in the Academy building, where rooms can be secured if desired. [illegible] will continue as Professor of Languages, and will also take the entire charge of the Freshman Class in the Collegiate Department. For particulars, inquire of the Professors, or the undersigned: Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., ARTHUR SWAZY, H. M. THOMPSON, Esq. Committee of Instruction. Or PETER PAGE, Secretary, Chicago.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction in a SAFE HOME, for a few SELECT boys, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, on the Lake Shore. The next term commences on the first Wednesday in May. [illegible] will be promptly sent to any who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 3451, Chicago, Ill.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary, Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. [illegible]

To Grain Shippers.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS. RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER, FOR Warehouses, Distilleries and Farms.

BUSHELS PER DAY.		
Capacity of No. 1	- - -	3,000 to 5,000
" " 2	- - -	1,000 to 2,000
" " 3	- - -	500 to 800

WARRANTED TO SHELL CLEAN IN ANY CONDITION OF GRAIN, And put the same in superior order for market. Refer to ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, NORTON & CO., Chicago and Lockport. J. C. RICHARDS, MANUFACTURER, 190 and 192 Washington St. N. B.—On hand a complete stock of New and Second Hand Portable and Stationary Engines.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 30, 1862. New York, Jan. 31, 1862. Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 BROADWAY. Gents:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for us a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 30th inst. which entirely destroyed the building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all our books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, and City coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being somewhat [illegible]. Your Patent Champion Safe gives entire satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours, [illegible]. ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED. GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 30th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities, all of which are preserved in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. WRIGHT. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE. 10,000 Bundles AMERICAN FENCE WIRE, Nos. 8 and 9. Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES, AND Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 83 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give all satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf. 172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 83 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 686.

Farming Lands.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS. 10,000 acres of Farming Lands, Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased, are now offered for sale at reduced prices, inviting the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, an opportunity to purchase seldom occurring. For particulars apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent, Davenport, Iowa, March 21st, 1862.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable [illegible] between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being torn down to make room for a new one, to be occupied by Mr. Dutton.

REMOVAL. J. W. BUSHNELL, General Commission Merchant, has removed to No. [illegible] Dearborn street.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April [illegible], 1862. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. Army. "Times" and "Journal" please copy.

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.
Salesroom 124 Lake street.

There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine. One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable. One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and easily in motion; that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, [illegible] Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return mail. Address W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Ag't, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $8 TO $75. Taggart & Farr's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent. [illegible] 132 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Military Wares.

ENOCH WOODS, (Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,) No. 180 LAKE STREET, DEALER IN Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives, AND MILITARY GOODS, Powder and Shot, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS.—An extra nice lot of Sabres, Belts and Sashes, Sabre Knots and Spurs, Real Buckskin Dress Gauntlets. Also, Infantry Field and Line Officers' Swords, [illegible]

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes. MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY. FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, BRILLIANCY and DELICACY of TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. [illegible] The above instruments can be found at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs. Henry Wells and Samuel E. Childs—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, [illegible] Chicago, April 23d, 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Stephen Childs vs. Samuel E. Childs, [illegible] Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. James H. Rees vs. Daniel T. Cleveland and Jane C. Haines. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, [illegible] L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1862. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—All the notes and [illegible] Chicago, March 31, 1862. [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

THE CITY.

CHRISTY.—George Christy, of New York, with his band of minstrels, will open at Bryan Hall, next Tuesday evening, for a brief season. The reputation this company has acquired in New York will be sure to attract crowds when it opens here.

☞ The lady who was injured on Wednesday night, by the runaway horse, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, mentioned in our last issue, was Mrs. West, residing at 90 Wolcott street. Her injuries were severe, but, we believe, not fatal. The runaway horse belonged to C. G. Wicker, Esq.

ON HIS WAY HOME.—John Wright, the well known *restaurateur* of this city, who has been for several months past in Europe, has arrived at New York in the steamer Persia, from Liverpool, and is expected here on Saturday morning. We hear that Mr. Wright, on his return, will inaugurate several striking improvements on his premises.

THE GARRITY AND GIBBONS MURDER CASE.—The trial of the above named for the murder of Lloyd, the sailor, was concluded last evening, and was given to the jury, after eloquent arguments by John Van Arman, Esq., for the defense, and Carlos Haven, Prosecuting Attorney, for the State. At the hour of going to press the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

☞ Particular attention is called to the large sale of fine European and American oil paintings in gold gilt frames, now on exhibition day and evening, at No. 54 Dearborn street, until Tuesday, April 29th, when the whole collection, which is believed to be the best ever offered at public sale in this city, will be sold at auction by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Rich Rosewood and other Furniture, Carpets, Piano Forte, Gas Fixtures, &c., at auction. This morning, at 9½ o'clock, Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, Auctioneers, will sell at the residence of B. F. Raymond, No. 180 Wabash avenue, his entire rich furniture, elegant parlor and other carpets, French plate and other mirrors, gas fixtures, piano forte, &c. The above goods have been well kept and are of the first quality, all of which are to be sold without reserve.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—At the annual election for Vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Hyde Park, held on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected: Senior Warden, J. A. Kennicott; Junior Warden, W. H. Waters. Vestrymen, P. L. Sherman, Levi Blackwell, H. Van Allen, John Remmer, John A. Middleton, H. O. Stone, Henry Blackwell, Chauncey Stickney, Thomas M. Turlay, W. K. Ackerman. This church is now in charge of Rev. Thomas Smith.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The closing concert of the season being complimentary to the excellent Musical Director, Mr. Hans Balatka, under whose *baton* we have enjoyed so much good music during the past two years, comes off on Monday evening next. The programme will be found in another column, and presents an unusual variety, both in the vocal and instrumental selection. Mrs. Bostwick assists and gives two arias, the Mendelssohn Society sings two beautiful choruses with orchestra, and Mr. Becker plays a piano concerto. The "Pastoral," "Robespierre" and the "Invitation," are the orchestral portions, which alone would be a sufficient attraction. We hope and expect to see a full house on this occasion. Tickets fifty cents.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this mammoth marine insurance company has complied with the laws of this State, and is to be represented in our city by the well known firm of Hubbard & Hunt, who are also agents of the famous Ætna Insurance company of Hartford, Ct. The reliability and promptness of the Atlantic are as household words throughout the United States. It is probably as large, if not the largest, marine insurance company in the world—its assets at this time exceeding $6,000,000. Its liberal treatment of policy holders and prompt payment of losses has given it a reputation second to none other in this respect in this country. Of course our shipping men will be gratified at the establishment of this agency in this city.

THE CAMP DOUGLAS MURDER CASE.—It will be recollected that, a few weeks since, we gave an account of the murder of one secesh prisoner by another, both from Tennessee, while engaged in a dispute. We hear that the President has sent authority to Col. Mulligan to deliver the murderer over to our State authorities, to take his trial before our courts, and Col. Mulligan has done so. The body was buried in the same place where the deceased secesh prisoners have been interred, and Coroner James is now engaged in a search for it—so far, it is stated, with poor success. The conviction is gaining ground that the body has been taken from its resting place, and now ornaments some physician's laboratory. Should the Coroner fail to discover the body, an indictment must fail, and the murderer will have to be restored to his old quarters as a prisoner of war.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT ST. LOUIS.—This institution is doing a good work for our soldiers, and is under the care of the "Western Sanitary Commission." It has been open since March 13, and is now receiving an average of forty furloughed and discharged soldiers per day. Its object is to furnish gratuitous and timely aid and counsel to those brave men who find themselves strangers in a large city, and who may be detained in their passage by business at the Department offices, or otherwise. As many of our Northern troops are passing and repassing through St. Louis, this notice of the "Home" by which they are benefited is given, that such of their friends as may be able and so disposed may aid it, by sending to the Superintendent, Rev. Chas. Peabody, any substantial articles of provisions at their command. "The Home" is at 29 South Fourth street, St. Louis.

The Chicago Sanitary Commission have a similar Home at Cairo, which proves a decided comfort to from 70 to 120 per day.

EAST SAGINAW SALT.—The first consignment of Saginaw salt ever offered for sale in this market, is advertised by R. McChesney, No. 2 Dole's building, in our columns this morning. It is manufactured by the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, Michigan. This company has now a capacity for producing 150 barrels of salt daily, and this amount they intend to considerably increase during the spring and summer. An analysis of this salt, made by Prof. Cook, of Rutger's College, New Jersey, proves it to be every way equal to the salt produced at the Salina works. A sample was exhibited at the Mechanics' Association Fair at Utica, New York, and so nearly alike were the specimens exhibited by the Salina and Saginaw works, that the Committee were unable to decide which was entitled to the premium, and each received a diploma. The Saginaw salt works are a western enterprise, and should receive the encouragement of the western people. We trust the time is near at hand when we shall be compelled to go no farther east than that locality for all the salt we shall need.

"THREE TIMES AND OUT."—A man by the name of Isaac Batty made complaint of his wife at the Police Court yesterday morning, which reveals an anomalous state of matrimonial infelicity in his family. It would appear that Mr. and Mrs. Batty had been married some time and had lived happily until the wife formed the acquaintance of a bricklayer in the West Division, who made it his business to create heart-burnings and difficulties in the domestic circle of his friends. He succeeded so well that in a few weeks Mrs. Batty ran away with him. Batty was not happy until he had found the runaway and induced her to return to her desolated hearthstone. A second time did the faithless spouse flee from her liege lord and cleave unto the man of brick and mortar. A second time did Batty hunt her up, and, after chiding her gently, induce her to go back to her home. Things passed felicitously again for the ensuing few weeks, and Mr. Batty began to congratulate himself that a new tie would soon become apparent to bind his wife to him, and that she had entirely forgotten the enticing bricklayer, when, one evening of the present week, he returned from his work to find that his house was thrice desolated. Mrs. Batty had gone, and in her train, through the aid and assistance of the man who had become his evil genius, she had carried his furniture, provisions, clothing—in fact, had left him four dirty, unswept rooms, some rent due, and water-taxes to pay, "and this much and nothing more." An officer was dispatched, armed with a warrant, to arrest Mrs. Batty and the disturber of her domestic felicity. Whether he succeeded in finding the woman and the baggage, or the contrary, will probably be revealed before Justice Akin this forenoon.

Fourth Anniversary of Chicago Theological Seminary.

The fourth anniversary exercises of the Chicago Theological Seminary were celebrated at the Seminary Chapel, St. John's Park, yesterday morning in the presence of a large audience, in the following order:

PRAYER.
ANTHEM—"Holy is the Lord of Hosts."
1—Simplicity in Preaching—WILLIAM A. ADAMS, Dubuque, Iowa.
2—The Doctrine of Expediency—GEORGE W. WAINWRIGHT, China, N. Y.
SONG AND CHORUS—"Our Flag."
3—The Divine Humanity of Christ—NORMAN A. MILLARD, Chicago.
CHORUS—"Sail on, thou Ship of State."
4—The Verification of the Bible by Modern Researches—ALFRED L. RIGGS, Dakota Mission, Minn.
ANTHEM—"Create in me a clean heart."
5—The Special Adaptation of the Pulpit to its work—EDWIN N. LEWIS, Lisbon, Ill.
HYMN—"Far down the ages now."

The graduating degree was then conferred upon the following young gentlemen who have passed through the regular course of studies of the Institution:

William A. Adams, Geo. W. Wainwright, Norman A. Millard, Alfred L. Riggs, Edward N. Lewis.

The parting address of President Haven to the graduating class was marked by excellent advise to the young theologians.

The various addresses of the graduates, as enumerated above, were much above the usual character of such efforts, and elicited warm sympathy and applause from the audience. We should judge they were well qualified for the responsible duties upon which they are about to enter.

Camp Douglas.

They have a rather funny custom among the privates of the Federal regiments at Camp Douglas, which has the effect of depopulating the hen-houses of the citizens thereabouts and adding to the eatables found in the soldiers' quarters. It is simply a strange pass-word or countersign. A private goes out with a pass, stays until his time expires—or until he gets ready to return—obtains two fowl—honestly perhaps, but *gets* them—and when hailed by the sentinel, goes up to him, whispers in his ear, "Two chickens;" the guard lowers his musket, and replies, "drop one and pass in," and the barracks are reached in safety. This is undoubtedly a fowl proceeding, but one to which all soldiers, from time immemorial, have been famous for practicing. In an enemy's country however, it might prove highly dangerous to the interests of the nation. At Camp Douglas it has largely increased the mortality among the game-cocks and fancy fowl of Pell and others in the vicinity.

A splendid battery of brass rifled six-pounders, four in number, of the James pattern, intended for Company I, Capt. Rourke, Irish Brigade, has just been received at Camp. The battery was made at Springfield, and is complete in every respect, including caissons, forges, extra gearing, &c. This battery will form a marked feature in the Irish Brigade.

The sanitary condition of the camp, notwithstanding the pleasant weather for the past few days, is not so good as might be expected under the circumstances. Large numbers of the recent arrivals from Island No. 10 have been placed in hospital. The deaths within the past twenty-four hours are as follows:

W. R. Martin, Co. E, 7th Texas............ 1
J. G. Lawson, Co. D, 3d Miss.............. 1
J. R. Morgan, Co. A, 46th Tenn............ 1
N. R. Adcock, Combs's Battery............. 1
Before reported........................... 226

Total deaths.............................. 230

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 568—Chancery. Chas. Dennison et al. vs. The Chicago Refinery Co. et al. On motion of complainants' solicitor injunction ordered as prayed for. No. 682—Jas. H. Carr vs. S. K. Miner. On motion of defendant leave is given to file special pleas.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre.*—Cases continued as follows: Nos 603, 605, 607, 608, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 620, 621, 626, 629, 630, 631, 632, 642, 636. No. 356—Chancery. Theodore F. Humphrey et al. vs. Wendell R. King et al; on motion, leave given to amend bill of complaint. No. 390—Chancery. H. L. Stewart et al. vs. O. R. Lall et al; bill dismissed at complainant's costs, as per stipulation on file. No. 536—Chancery. T. F. Humphrey et al. vs. W. R. King et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, injunction dissolved, as to the Bank of Northern Illinois, one of the defendants. No. 588—Clifton Angrove vs. Edward Stone et al.; verdict for plaintiff. No. 610—Thomas N. Palmer vs. Philip Conlon; appeal dismissed for want of prosecution, at defendant's costs. No. 604—E. W. Williard vs. George Bogg et al.; dismissed at plaintiff's costs, with leave to reinstate during the term. No 619—Albert Loomis vs. G Shepard; verdict for defendant; motion by plaintiff for a new trial. No. 620—Ambrose Adams vs. Thomas Andrews; appeal dismissed with procedendo, at defendant's costs. No 628—Thomas Shergold et al. vs. Thomas R Jones; on trial.

The Garrity murder case consumed all the time in the Superior Court yesterday.

THANKS.—The Chicago Relief Committee are greatly indebted to Mr. Ebenezer W. Warner, No. 6 Dearborn street, for the liberal donation of twelve dozen first rate corn brooms for our soldiers in Camp Douglas.

E. B. TUTTLE, Chairman.

THE CITY MISSION.—An Englishman wants a place as gardener, or any respectable employment. Also, a faithful man, who is capable of taking care of horses and working about the house, would be glad of any situation. He was wounded at Lexington, Missouri. Remember the faithful soldier, who says "he will appreciate any confidence placed in him."

E. B. TUTTLE, 96 N. Franklin street.

"YANKEE CARD WRITER"—The most accomplished penman in the world! at Sherman House. Wedding, call, and "P. P. C." cards. Samples mailed for two red stamps. Will give private lessons in writing. apl25-3t

BOARDING.—Desirable suits of unfurnished rooms, May 1st, Nos. 1 and 3, Van Buren street. apr24 6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. apl21-p743

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.—This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage. ap 23-d2t-wit

ASTHMA AND COUGHS relieved by "Brown's Troches." ap31-2t

SOMETHING NEW.—Plumee's Patent Boots and Shoes made to order by Jewett, 5 Custom House Place, ap19 6t

GAS FITTING.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 182 Lake street, H. M. Wilmarth ap 17-15t.

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 182 Lake street, H M Wilmarth ap 17-15t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ab21-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h321-ly

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power. [illegible] The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc3-3-ly

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the Distributing Water Pipes of the Chicago Water Works are laid, are hereby notified that the Board of Public Works has assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents for the [illegible] the amounts [illegible] and that the same will be due and payable on the first day of May next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, room No. 12, Court House.

By order of the Board.

[illegible] TINKHAM, Secretary.

Chicago, April [illegible], 1862. ap[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt to Borrow. [illegible] 3 Board of Trade Building. ap[illegible]-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

Bankers report a shade more of activity in the demand for money, but the supply lying idle is still large. Any amount of paper with the right kind of collaterals would be readily taken at legal rates. Outside the banks, money begins to be much more plenty, first-class paper having been placed, in considerable amounts within the last few days, by the note brokers at legal bank rates. With a good demand for the products of the West at fair prices, capital within the next year must accumulate rapidly in our city, and in fact, in all the country that is tributary to it, for the amount of produce still to go forward is immense. In spite of all the losses our people have sustained, they are gradually, but surely achieving an independent financial position. "There is a good time coming" for us, unless some unforeseen disaster again overtakes us.

Exchange is steadily accumulating in the hands of bankers. For so early in the season, this is certainly a hopeful symptom. It shows that our people have been living within their means; and it is to be hoped this good policy will be continued. To-day bankers will scarcely pay above par for it, even to customers, and many of them do not care to take it at that. The selling price was ¼; but we presume some of the larger houses made concessions on round lots. The market is drooping.

Gold is nominal at former figures, with very little demand. We quote the buying price 1½; selling 1¾@2 per cent., the latter by some of the brokers for retail parcels.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, for several years a member of the Iowa State Senate, and President of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, has taken the rooms in the Marine Bank Building, formerly occupied by B. F. Carver & Co., and will open a Banking and Exchange Office as soon as possible after the 1st of May. We presume the House will represent the interests of the State Bank of Iowa in this city. Having occupied for many years a leading position at the West, and possessed of an ample capital, Mr. Coolbaugh will prove a most valuable acquisition to the financial and commercial circles of the city. We bespeak for him a cordial welcome and a liberal share of the public patronage.

TREASURY NOTES.—The brokers hold Treasury Notes at ¼ per cent premium; but the effort to make the distinction does not meet with much success. Most of the larger houses take them and pay them out as other currency.

GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS.—C. C. Parks, No. 95 Clark street, corner of Dearborn, advertises for Government indebtedness. Parties in interest will please make a note of this and act accordingly.

J. W. DREXEL & Co.—This Banking House, a branch, we presume, of the well known Philadelphia firm, is now prepared to receive customers at 42 Clark street. We quoted a few days since a highly complimentary notice of the Chicago house from a Philadelphia paper. Holders will please notice their advertisement in this morning's issue for Government indebtedness. Our business public will be pleased to find Hamilton B. Dox, Esq., late Cashier of the Exchange and the Marine Banks, connected with this house.

The addition to our city of so much capital and business talent from the East, from Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, as have recently been noticed, is the best possible evidence of the confidence reposed in the prosperity of Chicago. Events will rapidly prove the wisdom of those who have thus made Chicago their home. Honor and fortune will be the sure reward of all well directed effort.

NEW YORK DEPOSITS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York *Evening Post* of Tuesday says:

Money is quoted easy at 5@6 per cent. The bulk of the business is at 6. Prime paper is in good request at 5½@6½ per cent.

The transactions in gold were very large, all at 101¾. For cash $315,000 sold at that figure, and $150,000 on seller's option.

Exchange on London is firmer, 111¾@112¼ for first-class bills.

The deposit business of the United States Treasury is very active again to-day. Yesterday the amount deposited was $2,400,000, making over $4,000,000 in two days. The deposits are increased, no doubt, by the prevalent impression that the Secretary of the Treasury may reduce the rate of interest to 4½ or 4 per cent.

It may not be generally known that mutilated Treasury notes are not received at the government offices. This course has been rendered necessary by the evidence received at the Treasury Department of the extent to which this work of mutilation is carried on. The mutilator takes one ten dollar note, and tears off a tenth part of one corner, and passes off the note for ten dollars. He takes another note of the same denomination and tears off a tenth part of another corner, and so on until he has secured four corners. Then he takes another note and tears out a piece from the upper side right, from another note a piece from the upper side left, next to the corners; from two more notes a piece is extracted from the lower side right of one, and a piece from the lower side left of the other. From the ninth note he removes a piece from the right of the middle, and from the tenth and last note a piece from the left middle. Then he has ten parts of what appears to be a single $10 Treasury note, which he ingeniously pastes together.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks, made up Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	April 14.	April 21.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,715	$11,965,105	Dec.	$5,610
Loans	28,076,717	28,246,739	Inc.	170,021
Specie	5,912,879	6,046,260	Inc.	133,380
Due from other Banks	2,634,171	2,504,147	Dec.	130,024
Due to other Bks	4,868,842	4,548,327	Dec.	320,515
Deposits	18,112,546	19,011,833	Inc.	899,287
Circulation	2,496,420	2,545,400	Inc.	49,080

BOGUS MONEY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.—Our Cairo correspondent writes as follows:

I have known for several weeks of the attempt on the part of Chicago scoundrels in the garb of gentlemen, and claiming to be such, to flood this portion of Illinois and such places in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee as may be visited by our armies, with bills purporting to be issued by the "Western Bank of Canada," of Clifton. The proposition was made by a man calling himself Judge B——, to an agent of a heavy beef contractor here to take the "money" and dispose of it for cattle paying him seventy-five per cent. of the proceeds. He made the statement that he had $50,000 of the trash and could command an unlimited supply. I have no doubt he could. Another gentleman from St. Louis had another batch and gave $2,000 to this same agent, who on a visit to New Madrid, endeavored to induce a worthy officer, connected with Gen. Pope's command, to join him in the speculation. The offer was not accepted, and no great "circulation" was secured in that region. The bills are well executed, and those unacquainted with the character of the "currency," would be exceedingly apt to be taken in. The facts which have come to my knowledge implicate several parties of considerable prominence here and elsewhere, who should be visited with the severest punishment. This money is mostly of small denominations, just the thing to fall into the hands of soldiers in exchange for Treasury notes. I hope this *exposé*, delayed at the request of the Provost Marshal of Cairo, who was hoping to nab the gamblers, may prevent further circulation. It is a fraud from beginning to end, and the perpetrators of it can well afford to give 25 per cent. to give it currency. The names of the parties engaged in the swindle are in my possession and will be given when necessary.

The readers of the TRIBUNE there away would do well to keep a sharp eye out for Clifton Bank, and other worthless trash.

Immense Deposits.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d inst.]

The deposits with Mr Cisco to-day for 5 ℘ cent Certificates reached the unprecedented sum of $2,300,000, making $4,100,000 in two days. If this influx continues, the Secretary will find it his policy to put the rate of interest down to 4 ℘ cent, at which after a few days, he would get as large deposits as he now does. Nothing but the National borrower at 5 ℘ cent keeps the street rate of money above 4 ℘ cent. The disbursements of the treasury are also very large—about six millions in two days, but this goes rapidly back into the Treasury again as a temporary loan, and so keeps moving in a circle. In a short time, however, the large Treasury Notes, which have been used for convenience of size in paying the public creditors, will be withdrawn, and their place supplied by small denominations, which will remain as a circulating medium in the channels of trade. The immense accumulated floating debt against the Government has been to a large extent, paid off, and will in a short time be entirely so, after which payments will be made with promptness.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	....	13900	....	....	....
G & C U R R	409	1303	643	500	1086	1709
R I R R	40	350	....	....	....	2800
Ill C R R	200	....	750	....	....	30
C B & Q R R	633	322	1349	....	680	253
C & N W R R	1074	700	....	....	1915	....
A & St L R R	....	350	....	....	....	....
Total	2356	3035	16642	500	3681	4792

	Seeds lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	Tall'w lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	2940
G & C U R R	210	....	69	....	98	7350
R I R R	....	46590	....	....	59	26330
Ill C R R	190	1400	410	....	19	894
C B & Q R R	....	161637	126	1774	140	11832
C & N W	....	....	91	....	42	3090
A & St L	....	....	300	....	16	1000
Total	400	209627	987	1774	374	61489

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	195	41850	54750	....	11150	....
Oswego	....	7000	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	18000	....	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	16250	6000	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	2298	....	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	8800	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	3254	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5747	91200	60750	....	11150	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but business was restricted in consequence of the scarcity of vessels, and a greater firmness in freights.

The demand for Flour was less active, and the market less buoyant; but holders were generally firm at yesterday's advance. Only about 2,500 brls changed hands, at $3.90@4.25 for fair to very good Spring Extras; $4.90@5.00 for good White Winter Extras; $4.50 for Red Winter Extra; and $3.00@3.25 for Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market was dull, and we note a decline of ½@1c per bushel, with sales of only 40,000 bushels, at 88@89c for No. 1 Spring, and 73½@74c for No. 2 Spring in store—the inside price being paid for receipts about to expire. On No. 2 Spring a discrimination of ½@1c is being made against the September and October receipts of some warehouses, in consequence of a fear lest they may not draw sound wheat. At the close of the market holders were asking 89@—c for No. 1 and No. 2 Spring—buyers offering 78@78½c for the former, ad 73@73½c for the latter, according to location.

In Corn the market was particularly active, and an improvement in prices of 1c per bushel took place. About 120,000 bushels changed hands, at 30@30½c for old Canal and River Mixed afloat; 29c for old and new Canal Mixed afloat; 28½c for new Canal Mixed afloat; 28½@29c for lots at old Mixed in store; and 28½@29½c for cargoes of the same f. o. b. A large proportion of the River Corn was sold to arrive. Besides the above, we report a sa'e of 35,000 bushels White and Yellow River Corn delivered at Pekin, on the Illinois River, at 19c f. o. b. canal boats.

There was a fair demand for Oats, and the market was steady at 20½c for No 1 in store. Rye closed ½@1c lower—with sales at 43½@44½c for No 1 in store. Barley was firm—with sales at 51@52c. Highwines were dull and ½c lower. A small lot was sold early at 18½c; but after the receipt of the New York dispatches, buyers withdrew and offered only 17½c. Timothy Seed is extremely flat, and we note trifling sales at $1.37½@$1.40. Clover is scarce and nominal. Tallow is in good demand and firm at 7½@7¾c.

The Provision market remains quiet. There is still a good inquiry for Extra Mess Beef, and we note sales to-day of 356 brls in two lots at $11.00. There is no demand whatever for Mess Pork, and the market is dull and neglected. Bulk Meats are in but limited request, and the sales were trifling at 3c for country-cut, shoulders, loose. Lard is steady and quiet—with light transactions at 7½c for prime kettle, and 6¾c for a mixed lot of country steam and kettle.

Freights were firmer, on account of scarcity of vessels, only four charters were reported, at 11½c for wheat to Oswego; 7½c for rye, 7c for corn, and 8c for wheat to Buffalo.

The Spring Fleet for the St. Lawrence.

The European *Times* of 5th April announces the sailing of 98 vessels during the week, from British ports for the St. Lawrence.

SAGINAW SALT.—The State Geologist of Michigan states that strong brine may be procured throughout the center of that State, basing his belief upon purely geological inferences, and even supposes it certain that the Michigan Salt Group, which has already been explored, will prove productive throughout the center of the State. He ventures the opinion that there is, underlying these extensive basins, another basin of still greater extent, which has never been explored within those limits. He says: "This is situated about 800 or 900 feet below the other basin, and literally underlies the entire peninsula. Its margin rises to the surface at Mackinac on the north, Milwaukee on the west, Sylvania, Ohio and Marion county, Michigan, on the south, and Galt, in Canada West, on the east. It is the source of all the brine worked at Syracuse and vicinity, in the State of New York. There is some indications that the great basin formed by the rocks in Michigan, is also filled with brine. Supposing this to be case, the result would be that every county in the peninsula might become a salt producing county."

His report, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, "recommends that if it is not desirable to restrict the benefits of the establishment of the manufacture, the State has an interest in stimulating the exploration of these lower grades, by offers of a bounty. If unsuccessful, the State would lose nothing. If successful, the payment of the bounty would prove the best investment the State over made. If it is a fact that there is a vast salt basin underlying the whole peninsula, at a distance of 800 or 900 feet, those who are engaged in boring without satisfactory results should take courage. The idea that New York is dependent upon Michigan for the raw material from which she manufactures her salt, is a new one. Should we take it upon us one of these days to shut down upon her, the occupation of the salt boilers of Onondaga would be gone."

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. The engagements were: To Oswego: Schr. Condor, wheat, at 11½c. To Buffalo: Schr. Gipsy, rye, at 7½c; schr. Oliver Culver, wheat, at 8c; Standard vessel, corn, at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,356 brls; shipped, 5,747 brls. Market quiet and less active. Sales, 250 brls Choice White Winter Extra at $5.00; 165 brls "Palo Alto" White Winter at $4.90; 99 brls Red Winter Extra at $4.50; 100 brls "Jackman's" r. h. Choice Extra at $4 25 del.; 500 brls "Batavia" XXX f. h. Spring Extra at $4.10, free of storage and insurance till 1st of May; 100 brls "Anglo Saxon" r. h. at $4.00; 100 brls "Autocrat" f. h. at $4.00; 200 brls Fair Extra r. h. at $3.90 del; 140 brls "Centre Mills" on p. t.; 150 brls Spring Super at $3.00; 294 brls do at $3.12½; 100 brls do at $3.25; 300 brls do on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 3,035 bu; shipped, 91,200 bu. Market dull and declined 1c. Sales:—25,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store, at 79c; 4500 bu do at 78½c; 2000 bu do at 78c; 6400 bu No. 2 Spring in store, at 74c; 2,500 bu do at 73½c; 6000 bu do at 73c; 1,800 do (September receipts) at 73½c.

By sample, 150 bags Red Winter, at 88c on track; 400 bu Rejected Red Winter at 71c on track.

CORN—Received, 16,642 bu; shipped, 60,750 bu. Market active and 1c better. Sales, 12,000 bu old Mixed in store, at 27c; 3,500 bu do at 26½c; 17,000 bu do at 28½c f. o. b.; 18,000 bu do at 29c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu do at 29½c f. o. b.; 20,000 bu do at 30c f. o. b., for delivery next week; 25,000 bu old River and Canal Mixed, to arrive next week, at 29c afloat; 30,000 bu do at 29½c f. o. b., for delivery within five days; 5000 bu old Canal Mixed, at 28c afloat; 10,00 bu new Canal Mixed, at 28½c afloat; 35,000 bu River White and Yellow, for delivery at Pekin as soon as canal boats reach there, at 22c f. o. b.

OATS—Received, 500 bu. Market steady. Sales 5,000 bu No 1 in store at 20½c; 500 bu by sample at 23c on track.

RYE—Received, 3,681 bu. Shipped 11,150 bu. Market ½@1c lower. Sales 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 44½c; 1,500 bu do at 44c; 3,000 bu do at 43½c.

BARLEY—Received, 4,792 bu; shipped, none. Market very firm. Sales 150 bags prime at 59c on track; 106 bags good at 54c on track; 400 bu medium at 51c del.

PROVISIONS—MESS BEEF—Scarce and in good demand. Sales, 356 brls Extra Mess at $11.00; 250 brls do yesterday evening at $11.00; 102 brls Beef Hams at $13.00. MESS PORK—No demand and market entirely nominal at $10 00@10.25. BULK MEATS—Quiet. Sales, 15,000 lbs country shoulders at 3c loose; 600 lbs smoked do (inferior) at 3c loose. LARD—Demand very light. Sales, 94 tcs prime kettle at 7½c; 24 tcs mixed steam and kettle at 6¾c.

TALLOW—In good demand and firm at 7½@7¾c.

HIDES—Market quiet and steady. We quote: Dry Flint, 13@14c; Green Cured, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5½@5¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy is very dull. Sales were; 6 bags prime at $1.40; 30 bags good at $1.35; 13 bags at $1.37½. Clover Seed is scarce, with light retail sales at $4.50@5.00; 5 bags inferior were sold at $3.75.

HIGHWINES—Dull and lower. Sales, 40 bbls (early) at 18½c. Market closed dull—buyers offering only 17½c.

DRIED FRUIT—5,000 lbs Eastern Dried Apples at 7c; 25 lbs Southern do at 5½c.

BUTTER—In good demand and steady. Sales, 9 firkins good at 19c; 25 firkins medium at 9½c.

EGGS—27 bbls fresh at 6½c—buyers' count; 10 bbls at 6c.

BEANS—24 bushels medium mixed at $1.20.

POTATOES—In good demand and firm. Sales 400 bu Neshannocks at 45c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 24, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 378 head. Under rather unfavorable news from New York yesterday, the market to-day opened rather flat, and sales made early showed a decided decline on last week's prices; but before the close, buyers from Pennsylvania entered the market, and prime beeves sold at about former quotations. At Loomis's yards, 44 head of very choice beeves were sold by Hall to Herroid, at $3.75. At Sherman's yards, John Huges bought about 70 head of good beeves, at $2.90@3.25, and one car load of choice steers brought $3.50. At the Pittsburgh yards, Albray sold Hazlewood & Co. 14 head of prime Illinois-fed steers at $3.37½; Prime to Crum, 17 head of good round Iowa steers, at $3.25; Hall to Donnelly, 30 head, at $3.00; Larkin to Nigrass, 17 head of very good Wisconsin cattle at $3.05; and Wishard to Gordon and Donnelly, 13 head of good Iowa-fed beeves, at $3.00

The transactions at the various yards were as follows:—

Beeves.	Weight.	Price.	Beeves.	Weight.	Price.
44	1358	$3.75	14	1450	$4.95
14	1400	3 50	26	1300	2.95
14	1300	3.37½	29	1224	2.92½
30	1292	3.37½	30	1350	2.90
14	1400	3.25	19	1415	2.90
17	1178	3.25	16	1392	2.90
26	1225	3.25	28	1265	2.80
6	1320	3.15	15	1169	2.80
16	1087	3.05	31	1054	2.75
31	1300	3.00	11	1410	2.70
30	1282	3.00	26	1030	2.70
13	1123	3.00	13	954	2.50
46	1275	3 00			

At the close nearly all the desirable stock that could be purchased at current prices were sold, and the market closed considerably firmer than it opened; but this was due mainly to the demand by Pennsylvania buyers. Medium stock were scarcely so firm.

HOGS.—Received to-day 987. The market continues dull and drooping, and it was very difficult to sell to-day at former prices. Shippers are insisting on a very material decline. The sales to-day at the various yards were as follows:—

Hogs.	Weight.	Price.	Hogs.	Weight.	Price.
208	236	$3.05			
57	262	3 00	61	225	2.89
94	219	2.80	51	240	2.80
54	230	2.80	53	147	2.30

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[From yesterday's Price Current.]

The demand for all articles in the provision line has been quite limited, and the sales small comparatively until Monday, when a brisk demand arose again for bulk sides from the English packers, and on Monday evening and yesterday the sales were over 1,500,000 lbs. at 5c, including 300,000 lbs. shoulders, packed in fly-tight hhds., at 3¼c, which is equal to 3c loose. The weather in the fore part of the week was quite warm, which stopped packing for the Liverpool market; but since Sunday it has been quite cool, and favorable for the business, and this is one cause of the increased demand, though not the only cause. The private advices by the Canada are more favorable than had been expected, the Liverpool market being sustained better under the unusual large receipts than had been anticipated. This renewed demand has been confined to bulk sides and shoulders, chiefly the former. There has been nothing done in mess Pork or lard of consequence the former is offered at $10.25@10.50, and the latter at 7½@7¾c, but in order to effect sales, mess pork would have to be sold at $10, and lard at 7@7½c.

A moderate demand for bacon sides at 5¼c, but none for shoulders, which are offered at 3½c. Bulk hams may be quoted at 4@4½c, the latter rate including packages. When cut in a shape and cured in a manner to suit the Liverpool market, they command 4½c; but none of this kind are to be had. Bulk shoulders are being shipped thence freely, packed in fly-tight hogsheads and in dry salt. The consumptive demand for American meat is good in England, but the demand is chiefly speculative, which is based on the low prices, and the belief that prices at this side will materially advance.

Milwaukee Grain Market—April 23.

The foreign advices published in this issue still further stimulated the wheat market yesterday, and we have to note an advance of 1c above Tuesday's prices. There was but little disposition to sell at the appreciated prices, notwithstanding that freights had an upward tendency. On

'Change sales amounted to only about 6,000 bushels of No. 2 and also No. 1 in store, and [illegible] for the same qualities in bags. There was also a material improvement in demand for flour, and prices were fully 5c better than Tuesday. Not less than 2,000 brls [illegible] at $3.60 to $3.90 for fair to choice country spring extra, and nominally at [illegible]. Notwithstanding the arrival of a dozen or more vessels from below yesterday, freights were firm, and nominally ½c higher than on Tuesday. Vessels are held at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12c to Oswego. No engagements took place up to the close of 'Change.

New York Cattle Market, April 23.

The drovers have overstocked the market, and produced the natural result—a decline of full half a cent a pound on the net weight of bullocks. The best drove in market, it is supposed, will not average over 8½ cents a pound for the beef, sinking offal, which was the average of the whole market last week. This week the average will not be over 8c, while the average quality is half a cent better. There is little prospect of finding buyers for all the cattle on sale, which already number over 4,400 in Forty-fourth st.—the largest portion of which are of excellent quality; and, as the market is unusually dull, buyers will get their cattle at estimates of weight, as a general thing, much to their advantage. The effort of a few to establish Monday as the principal market day has proved a dead failure this week, and produced a disastrous state of things to all the drovers. We don't believe that $5,000 will pay the damage to them, and it will prove still more disastrous to them in future if the Monday business is continued. Just as soon as that is made the principal sale day, the forestallers will take Saturday, and then if Western drovers undertake to come in that day, they will have to feed over Sunday in muddy lots, with costly hay.

The state of the market to-day is not satisfactory to drovers and shippers of Western cattle, and still less to those who have bought droves on speculation. All are anxious to sell, fearing to-morrow will be still worse.

Buffalo Grain Market—April 23.

Wheat dull, heavy and inactive. Millers are entirely out of the market, except for car lots to supply their immediate wants. The only sale reported was 350 bu white Michigan at $1.21. All other grades entirely neglected. Corn, the market quiet, with only a moderate demand from distillers. Sales in car lots at 38c for old. The sale of 6,000 bu reported yesterday on private terms was made at 36c for new Toledo. Oats, the stock is light, with a limited demand. Sales 3,500 bu at 30½c for western. Barley, in limited demand. Stock light, brewers purchasing sparingly to supply present wants, and are waiting for arrivals from Chicago. Nominal for choice Canada at 70c. Rye, in moderate demand, with sales of 500 bu western at 65c—*Express.*

Toledo Grain Market—April 23.

There appears to be an increased firmness in the market to-day, produced by the favorable foreign news; not enough, however, to change quotations. The news has not had the effect to stimulate buyers, and we have no sales of consequence to note. Wheat—Michigan Southern white $1.05; do red $1.03; Wabash white $1.05; do red $1. Corn—Sales 800 bu at 33c. Freights—To Buffalo, corn 2¾c; we do not hear of any wheat charters to that port; to Oswego, corn 5½c; wheat 6c. —*Blade.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market, April 21.

The offerings of beef-cattle to-day amounted to 1434 head, which were disposed of at about the same rate as last week, though at the close prices were less firm, and there was an evident inclination for a further decline. The sales to-day at the Avenue yard were as follows:

25 head, J. Seldomridge, Illinois, 8@9.
160 do Mooney & Smith, Western, 8@8¾.
29 do Ullman, Western, 7½@8¾.
71 do Fellhimer & Kirven, Western, 8@8¾.
50 do H. Chain, Western, 7½@8¾.
66 do Storm & Tryfoos Western, 8@8¾.

HOGS.—At the Union yard the sales amounted to 2107 head at the following prices:—$4.75 to $5.50 for still-fed, and $5.50 to $6.25 for corn fed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 24.—FLOUR—Market rules firm, but demand hardly so active as yesterday. Sales 10,900 brls at $4.60@4.85 for super state; $5 @5.10 for extra state; $4.60@4.85 for super western; $5@5.20 for com to medium extra western; $5.15@5.35 for inferior; $5.30@5.40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.50@6.75 for trade brands—market closing quiet, holders being a little more disposed to realize. Canadian flour more steady. Sales 1,600 brl at $5@5.20 for spring, and $5 25@6.50 for winter extra. Rye flour quiet and steady. Sales 200 brls at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal steady. Sales 200 brls Jersey at $2.75@2.85.

WHISKY—Without material change; sales 400 brls at 23@23½c for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change; very moderate export demand; sales 24,000 bu winter red western at $1.20@1.24, the latter for choice Mich; 5,000 bu red state at $1.20. Rye quiet and firm; sales 10,000 bu at 79@80c for common to prime afloat and delivered. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales 600 bu barley malt at $1. Corn, market heavy and lower; sales 52,000 bu at 58c for mixed western in store at 59c delivered; 58@59c for Jersey yellow. Oats in fair request at 38@41c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair business doing in pork, chiefly for forward delivery, but the market is without essential change. Sales 1,450 brls at $12@13 37½ for old and new mess; $12.50@13.50 for western and city prime mess; $10@10.75 for old and new prime—included in sales are 1,000 brls new mess, delivered in June, on p t, supposed at $12.25. Beef quiet and nominal, $4.50@5.50 for prime; $5.50@8 for mess; $12@13 50 for repacked mess; $14@15 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet at $20. Beef hams in moderate demand. Sales at $17@17 50. Cut meats very firm with a fair demand. Sales 400 pkgs at 4¾@5c for western and city shoulders; 5¾@6¾c for hams. Bacon sides quiet, but market very firm. Sales 100 bxs short ribbed middles at 7c. Lard rules quite firm. Sales 1,375 brls at 7¾@8½c. Butter in moderate demand and firm at 8@14c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese rules very firm at 6½@9c for common to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar continues in active demand, at steady prices; sales 1900 hhds Cuba at 6¾@8½c, latter for choice refined; 8½@8½c for soft yellow; 9¾@9½c for soft white; 10¼@10½c for powdered, granulated and crushed. Molasses quiet and firm; sales 30 hhds Barbadoes at 27c; 75 brls Cuba Muscavado at 28c.

MONEY—Is easy and unchanged. Call loans 5@6 per cent., and discount on strictly prime paper 5½@6½. Sterling exchange quiet at 112@112¼ for bankers' bills. American gold dull at 1¾ premium. California gold, bars, quiet at 2¼ premium. Government stocks, U. S. 6s of 1881, 94@94½; 7.30 Treasury, 100¾@100¾.

STOCKS—Dull and closed heavy. Chi & R I 54, B 30; C & Tol 41¾; Gal & Ch 68¼; Ill C scrip 57½; M C 54¼; Erie prfd 61¾, s5; N Y C 83, s 60; Pac Mail 114¼; Pa Coal Co 80; Am gold 101¾; Ill C regtd bonds 88; U S 6s '81 reg 94¼; U S 6s '71 coupons 87¼; U S 6s '81 coupons 94¼; U S 6s 1 year cert 98½; Mo 6s 49¼; Tenn 6s 56; Ky 6s large 86.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 24—6½.

Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Cleveland, lot of sundries.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Evans, Detroit.
Bark W Pierson, Church, Sandusky, 105 cds wood.
Brig Canopus, Stoddard, Buffalo, 104 tons coal.
Schr C N Johnson, Bonner, Buffalo.
Schr M Collins, Dixon, Cleveland.
Schr Ironsides, Wadsworth, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Comet, Steward, Buffalo, 500 tons coal from Cleveland.
Schr A C Raynor, Kennan, Buffalo.
Schr Candor, Robinson, Cleveland, 157 tons coal.
Schr Quick Step, Many, Bay City, 2,086 brls salt.
Schr Star Light, Muir, Bay City, 2,300 brls salt.
Schr Alida, Gwyn, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Paalarope, Harrington, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr B Parsons, Young, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 110 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Colliton, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr North, McGraw, Centreville, 85 cds wood.

CLEARED .... April 24.

Prop Adriatic, McCee, Buffalo, 17,750 bu corn, 145 brls flour.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 2,298 brls flour, 200 green hides, 100 brls lard, 80 bxs beef, 27 brls pork.
Prop Allegheny, Brynton, Sarnia, 16,250 bu wheat.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Evans, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay.
Schr M Collins, Dixon, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
Scer C E Bailey, Humphrey, Oswego, 7,000 bu wheat.
Schr Racer, Bryan, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Levant, Cherry, Buffalo, 6,800 bu wheat.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven.
Schr Mary, Vanderberg, Holland.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Buffalo, 11,150 bu rye.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Kingston, 8,200 bu wheat.
Schr Abigail, Colliton, Manistee.
Schr C North, McGraw, Sheboygan.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... April 23.

Nore, LaSalle, 5,400 bu corn, 35 brls flour.
Ianthe, LaSalle, 70 brls beef, 125,125 lbs pork, 124,555 lbs provisions, 2,940 lbs hidds.
Ella, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 8,500 bu corn, 190 brls pork, &c.

CLEARED .... April 23.

Rocket, LaSalle, 3,200 lbs mdse.
Marion, Seneca.

☞ The schooner Col. Cook has returned to Detroit from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt.

GOT OFF.—The steamer Traveler, reported yesterday aground at Fighting Island, succeeded last evening in getting afloat, and has proceeded on her voyage to Buffalo.—*Det. Tribune.*

☞ The schooner Comely arrived at Detroit yesterday, with her jibboom carried away.

DISASTERS.—The propeller Bay State, Captain Brown, of the N. T. Lane, arrived here this morning, having made the first round trip to Lake Ontario ports this season. From Captain B. we learn that the propeller Jefferson went ashore at Long Point during the dense fog on Friday morning last, but was lighted off, and proceeded on her way. When some seven miles above the Canal, she again went ashore at a place called Morgan Point, and was compelled to throw overboard a greater portion of her deck load, after which she floated off. The principal part of the jettisoned cargo was then picked up, and she proceeded on her voyage.

Captain Brown also informs us that an unknown schooner ran into the propeller Wisconsin, near the lower end of the Welland Canal, knocking down her smoke stack, shifting her boiler, and doing other damage. The Wisconsin will probably have to haul off for repairs.—*Blade.*

PASSED DETROIT—April 23—Up—Steamer City of Cleveland; props. Globe, Racine, Vermont; barks Colorado, P. Sherman, Oneonta S. A. Marsh; schrs. Weeden, Syracuse Coleman, Wings of the Wind, J. Grant, Winslow, G. Smith, Mediterranean.

DOWN—Props, Pittsburgh, Quincy, Queen of the Lakes; schr. H. L. Lansing.

Weather cool, with a strong north wind.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr, for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal.

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 19th.		
Prop. Vermont,	Ogdensburgh,	Cleveland.
Bark St. George,	Kingston,	Southam'ton
Brig Geo Thurston,	St. Catharine,	Chicago.
Bark Norman,	Oswego,	do.
Bark Fairchild,	Rochester,	Milwaukee.
Brk Sir E. W. Head,	Kingston,	do.
Schr Bay of Quinte,	do	Southam'ton
Schr Minnesota,	Charlotte,	Chicago.
Schr Raleigh,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Conquest,	do	do
Schr R. J. Gibbs,	Ogdensburgh,	do
On the 21stt		
Prop Bay State,	Ogdensburgh,	Toledo.
Bark Clayton,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Brig Frontier City,	Oswego,	Milwaukee.
Schr Teresa,	St Catherines,	do
Schr Monticello,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Schr Patric Henry,	do	do
Schr Bermuda,	Oswego,	do
Schr Rival,	Pultneyville,	Milwaukee.
Schr Sasco,	Oswego,	do
Schr Catharine.	Hamilton,	Saugeen.
Schr Antelope,	do	Kincardine.
Schr Utica,	Clayton,	Detroit.
Schr Sylph,	Oswego,	Toledo.
Schr Montezuma,	Clayton,	Chicago.
Schr Gerrit Smith,	Oswego,	do
Schr Dreadnaught,	do	do
Schr Fairfield,	Clayton,	do
Schr S. H. Lathrop,	Oswego,	do
Schr Gold Hunter,	do	do
Scow Perseverance,	Toronto,	Cleveland.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 21st.		
Prop Jefferson,	Cleveland,	Oswego.
Brig J. G. Deshler.	Detroit,	do
Schr Buttles,	Pt. Stanley,	do
Schr Emperor,	do	do
Schr Adriatic,	Detroit,	do
Schr Lilly Dancy,	Goderich,	Kingston.

LOST HER CENTRE BOARD.—The schr T. Y. Avery while beating up the river yesterday morning, and when coming in stays, carried away her centre board. Another is being made for her in this city.—*Det. Tribune, 23d.*

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Bedford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING,

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check Mattings,

(ALL WIDTHS.)

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

(Shades of any Description Made to Order.)

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES,

Enameled Cloth and Feathers.

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

[se26-g95-ly]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—City Residences at the following prices:—[illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 122 South Clark street. ap24-p712 3t

FOR SALE—Two good strong "Witbeck" Wagons, as good as new, can be bought at a great bargain, or will exchange for Lumber, Hardware or Groceries. Apply at 183 Lake street.

FOR SALE,

50 feet on Washington street,

Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets.

J. B. LEE, 82 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A Shop Counter, 16 feet long, with marble top, and seventeen Drawers.

ALSO,

A Nichol's Soda Water Apparatus, with two founts and counter stand complete.

SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake street. ap25-p652 3t

FOR SALE—$10,000 Farm for sale—A valuable Stock and Grain Farm, of over 200 acres, beautifully located on Rock River, near a large city, well stocked with young cattle, and having privileges and improvements rarely found. Timber, Prairie Land, Water, beautiful scenery, &c., and will be sold cheap. Apply to JAMES BOYD, 40 Clark street. ap21-p547 1w

FOR SALE.—Rare chance to invest in one of the best paying business in Chicago. A person about to give up his business would sell out all right, title and interest in the same at a great bargain. For particulars address "C. COOK," Box 3822, Chicago Post Office, or apply at 431 South Clark street. ap19-p486 1w

FOR SALE—Soap, Candle and Potash Manufactory, located at Monroeville, Ohio, and contains all the latest improvements, and doing a good business. The cause for selling is the proprietor having business in the Army. Terms satisfactory. For all particulars inquire of MITCHELL & ZAHM, Post Office Box 3364, Chicago. ap-8-p463-1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine; one Iron Mill, two run of stone, with shafting, belting, &c. Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in good running order with brick building, now occupied, at low rent. Address P. O. Box 3787, or apply at 120 Kinzie street. ap15 1342-1m

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. mh28 n288-1m

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh26-n749-3m

MILL FOR SALE.—A valuable Steam Flour Mill, Capable of manufacturing 150 brls of Flour in twenty four hours located on the Galena Railroad in one of the best wheat regions in the State. It will be disposed of at a very low figure and accommodating terms, if early application is made. For particulars apply to MICHAEL HERR, 178 South Water street. ap15 p30-1w

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR sale at a bargain—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stone, and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 194 South Water street. ap 5 p897-1m

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.—One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 98 Dearborn street, (upstairs.) mh25-n808-1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park, pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours and where the best endowed Institutions of the Northwest are located, which, with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooking the village and lake, surrounded by 12 acres or cultivated land, and having a good barn, excellent water, near 500 trees of the grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens. The property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one-half cash, with credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 242 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ap5-p-84-6m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Cooking Stoves.

THE KING OF STOVES.

THE TRIUMPH,

FOR COAL OR WOOD,

Arranged with hot air-draught and large ventilated oven.

THE TRIUMPH

Will bake, boil, broil, roast, fry, toast, and perform every other operation in Cooking at the SAME TIME and in the most perfect manner, and with the greatest economy in fuel.

THE TRIUMPH

Has a fine large ventilated oven which always insures sweetness to the bread baked in it.

THE TRIUMPH

Has a regular range water back for heating water for diffusion in pipes through the house, and heats water more advantageously and expeditiously than any other stove.

Report of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, "Cooking Stoves," &c. "The articles under this head were so numerous and meritorious, so much so, that your Committee have had much difficulty in deciding among the rival claims for preference.

After much deliberation your Committee award the FIRST PREMIUM, a SILVER MEDAL, to the

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE.

JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, CHAS. M. GRAY, J. H. EATON, } Committee.

For sale by

JAMES P. DALTON.

Successor to Allen & Dalton, 78 Lake street.

Amusements.

THE GEORGE CHRISTY AT BRYAN HALL. Direct from New York. First time in this city for three years. OPENS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. On Tuesday Evening, April 29th.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7¾.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25th, BENEFIT of the popular versatile Comedian,

MR. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear in his great personation of MOSE, and also in his favorite Irish character of PHELIM O'FLANNAGHAN.

The performance will commence with the original great Drama of

LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL,

Or, Mose and the Conspirators.

Mose Morrison..........Mr. Chanfrau.
Linda, The Cigar Girl..........Miss Hosmer.

To conclude with the popular Irish Drama of

O'Flannaghan and the Fairies.

Phelim O'Flannaghan..........Mr. Chanfrau.
Mary..........Miss Hosmer. | Victorine..........Miss Hight.

☞ In active preparation the great Drama of "THE OCTOROON."

THE GEORGE CHRISTY AT BRYAN HALL. Direct from New York. First time in this c'ty for three years. OPENS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. On Tuesday Evening, April 29th.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Complimentary Concert for the Benefit of

MR. HANS BALATKA,

AT BRYAN HALL,

Monday Evening, April 28th, 1862.

The full Grand Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society, ASSISTED BY Mrs. BOSTWICK, Mr. PAUL BECKER, and the MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.

MR. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

PROGRAMME:

1—SYMPHONY No. 6—Pastoral—Op. 68, in F Major, Beethoven.

a. Allegro non troppo—sensations on arriving in the country. b. Andante molto moto—scene by the brook. c. Scherzo—Festival of peasants; Allegro—Thunder storm; Finale, Allegretto—songs of the shepherds—joyous and grateful feelings after the storm.

2—SCENA and ARIA—Tu del mio carlo ursano—from "I Masnadieri"..........Verdi. MRS. BOSTWICK.

3—CONCERTO—For Piano with Orchestra in G. minor Op. 25..........Mendelssohn. Second and Third Movements, II. Andante. III. Finale, Presto. MR. PAUL BECKER.

4—CHORUS OF MALE VOICES—a. Evening Prayer, from the "Night Camp at Granada"..........Kreutzer. b. Patriotic Song..........J. Otto. MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.

5—INVITATION TO THE WALTZ—..........Weber. INSTRUMENTED FOR ORCHESTRA BY H. BERLIOZ.

6—GIPSY'S SONG—From the "Camp of Silesia," Meyerbeer. MRS. BOSTWICK.

7—OVERTURE—"Robespierre"..........Litolff. Descriptive of scenes in the French Revolution.

☞ Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at the office of Root & Cady, at the Principal Hotels, and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8 precisely. E. S. STICKNEY, Secretary. ap25-p784-3t

DR. LYON, OF BOSTON, WILL LECTURE AT METROPOLITAN HALL, On SUNDAY, April 27th, at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. Admission, 10 cents. ap24-795-3t

THE GEORGE CHRISTY AT BRYAN HALL. Direct from NEW YORK. First time in this city for three years. OPENS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. On Tuesday Evening, April 29th. ap25-p778-1t

METROPOLITAN HALL. Commencing Thursday Evening, April 24th.

HOOLEY'S (late)

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

From Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, New York.

R. M. HOOLEY and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.

The most talented and versatile Troupe in existence, comprising the CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, whose concerts during the past seven months in the City of New York have elicited the highest encomiums from the Press, and have been witnessed by over 150,000 of the elite and fashion of the great metropolis. All the newest gems of Minstrelsy, with new and original acts legitimately performed by a picked corps of Vocal, Instrumental, Terpsichorean and Ethiopian Artistes. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. ap23-p666-3t FRANK EDWARDS, Agent.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 186 East Madison street. Possession given on May first. Inquire at 72 West Monroe street, of WM. ELLIS. ap18-p779-2w

TO RENT—House No. 352 Wabash avenue, opposite the Methodist Church. Rent $450. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 184 North Water street. ap23-p695-1w

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the rear block of Lind's Block. Apply to P. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. ap p178-1m

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n946-1m, 1My1'62

TO RENT.—Two new Brick Houses Nos. 69 and 71 Green street, between Fulton and Prairie, two stories and basement. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Lake streets. ap8-p450-1w

TO RENT—A neat Cottage, containing five rooms, in the southern part of the city, on Martin Place one block west of Cottage Grove Horse Railway. Rent $8 per month. Inquire of S. & L. STRAUS, No. 3 Larmon Block. ap19-p414-2w

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $250 per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap8-p81-1m

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 579 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to C. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap8-p85-1m

TO RENT—House No. 404 Erie street, (pleasantly situated) at $400 per year to a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Inquire of RUMSEY, BRO & CO., 146 South Water street. ap15-p225 1m

TO RENT—House No. 224 Wabash Avenue, with gas and water, and large lot. Rent $25 per month. Apply at the house, or to W. A. BILL, 45 Lake street. ap22-p671-3t

TO RENT—The pleasant and commodious residence, No. 61 Hinsdale street, between Wells and Franklin. It stands on a 55 feet lot, fronting south, and has gas, water, sewer connection, large fenced yard, and currant garden in bearing. Horse cars within two blocks. Rent $30 per month. Apply to S. S. GREELEY, No. 63 Washington street, Portland Block, or on the premises. ap21-p618 2w

TO RENT—The fine three story Dwelling 251 Ontario street, supplied with all the modern improvements, water and gas. This is a very desirable residence, and will be rented with or without furniture. Apply at 272 Erie street, or at the office of the undersigned, at the C., B. & Q. R. R. Depot. C. G. HAMMOND. ap21-p563-2w

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 56, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 186 and 188, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 242 South Water street. mh19-n606 6w

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 286 and 288 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. mh29-n878-4w

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh26-n748 1m

TO RENT.—We have a Farm with one hundred to three hundred acres in good cultivation, well improved, eleven miles southwest of Kankakee, and six miles from the Illinois Central Railroad, for rent upon terms to suit any reasonable tenant. The land is in excellent condition and is peculiarly adapted for corn growing. Possession given immediately. Inquire of or address us at Chicago. ap22-p681 1w HELM & CLARK.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street. ja16-h380-ly

TO LEASE. TO LEASE. TO LEASE.—The property, including building and dock at the southwest corner of Washington and Market streets formerly occupied by the American Transportation Company. This is one of the very best locations in Chicago for heavy freight and transportation business. Inquire of F B. MANCHESTER & SONS, No. 46 Lasalle st., Chicago. ap16-p379-2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. R. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and Lands to Lease.—A large boarding house, containing about thirty rooms, on Lake street, near the Illinois Central Round House; also, several other houses desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years, situated on Michigan and Wabash Avenues, State and Clark streets. Apply at No. 12 State street, up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. ap25-p76-1m B. F. BROOKFIELD.

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings Nos. 229, 236, 295 Michigan street.

ALSO,

Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets.

The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Contains modern improvements.

WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. ap22 p671 1M1My62

FOR RENT OR SALE—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 20 Lake street, 24x 150 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap8-p87 4w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Parties seeking board will find pleasant rooms and good accommodations at 278 State street. ap24-p724 3t

BOARDING.—Board with two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, can be had at 61 Michigan avenue, corner of Lake street. ap24-p708-1m

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. ap9 p380-4w

THOSE CARD THERMOMETERS are not only ornamental, but correct and are so warranted. Agents cannot find a more useful and saleable article. Every family wants one. City and country trade supplied on liberal terms. Single ones sent by mail post paid, for 24 cents in stamps. WOOD & CO., Agents for Western States, Room 9, 119 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 2711. ap14-p71-3-6t

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE. Farmers who make a good DAIRY OF BUTTER, and wish to contract their make for the season can do so by applying to PIERSON & COLLETT, Butter Merchants, 92 Randolph street, Chicago. ap18-p480-1w

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD! Two hundred cords of Dry Maple and Beech and Maple Wood For sale at McDONALD'S Wood Yard, corner of Wells and Harrison streets. ap19-p529-1w

Auction Sales.

WELL-KEPT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. ON TUESDAY MORNING, 29th Inst., At the northeast corner of West Monroe and Rucker streets,

H. ALEXANDER

Will sell the entire Furniture and Household Goods of a gentleman leaving the city, consisting in part of two Parlor Suites, Carpets, Ingrain Chamber do., Elegant Parlor Bed, and Chairs to match, Marble-Top Centre Table, Etagere, Hat Tree, Rush and Oak Arm Chairs, Card Tables, Falling Leaf Extension Table, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Ice Box, five dozen Pictures, Marble-Top Stands, Pier Tables, Ivory Handled Cutlery, Glass and Crockery, Clock, Mahogany Bedstead, Marble-Top Bureau, Wash Zinc, &c., &c. The greater part of the above have not been in use a year.

On Friday, 25th inst., at Salesroom, No. 107 Dearborn Street,—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, one Ice Chest, one good Cook Stove, Wardrobes, Counters and Desks. ap24-p743-3t

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column. ap13-p236 1m

In St. Louis.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT SALE,

At St. Louis, Mo., of

Condemned and Captured Horses,

MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c.,

—AT—

Morgan's St. Louis Stock Mart,

Northeast and Northwest corners of

Fifth and Carr streets,

On FRIDAY MORNING,

APRIL 25TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold by order of Capt. WM. MYERS, A. Q. M.,

A LARGE NUMBER OF

HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES, WAGONS, &c.

The Stock can be examined day previous to Sale.

TERMS:—United States Treasury Notes, or Approved Government Vouchers, payable in the Department of the Missouri.

All purchasers will be required to pay for property as sold, and take immediate possession of same. apr21-h589-5t E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

Wanted.

WANTED—A girl to do General Housework at No. 93 West Washington street. Norwegian or German preferred. ap24-p7 8-3t

WANTED—To Druggists.—A situation wanted by a Druggist who has had seven years experience in the business. Is well acquainted with the retail trade of the city. No objection to the country. The best references given. Address "L. E. M.," Post Office Drawer 6141. ap24-p[illegible]

WANTED.—A Lady wishes the situation of housekeeper. Is fully competent to take the charge of a public or private house, where there is no other mistress; or in a private family where she can have the comforts of a home. Please address Mrs. F. A. TYLER, Chicago Post Office. ap21-p750-3t

WANTED—By a young man, (American) a situation in a Commission House, or Weighman in an Elevator. Has had experience in both places, and comes well recommended. Address Box 4410, Chicago P. O. ap24-p723-3t

WANTED—Employment in some store or office by one who has had many years experience with a house of high standing. Would engage in any business or capacity that would promise to prove practicable at a small salary. Has good recommendations, and is a good penman. Address "Illinois," Tribune office. ap24-p726-3t

WANTED—Insurance Solicitors. Two or three more good men in the city, and a few more in the country, wanted to canvass for one of the most thrifty Companies in the West, to whom extra pay will be given. Apply at my Insurance Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; or address me by mail. L. A. BERBE, Agent. ap24-p731-3t

WANTED.—Twenty competent Cloak Makers. Apply at Room No. 5, over Wm. Ross & Co's. apr25-531-1w

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 188½ South Water street. ap[illegible]-1m GEO. BAKER.

WANTED—500 Cavalry and Artillery Horses, for which I will pay cash at the Western Sale Stable, 221 State street. ap22-p689-1w WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 1140. mh28-n778-6m

WANTED—United States Quartermaster's Receipts wanted by J. W. DREXEL & CO., No. 42 South Clark street. ap23-p694-1m

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation in a respectable family to do house work. Please call at No. 8 Washington street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues. ap24-p[illegible]-3t

WANTED—Book Agents.—Two Canvassers to take subscribers for a new and fine Illustrated Work, published in serial form. The highest commission paid. Those experienced in the business preferred. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 4 and 6 and 8 P. M. WM. FREEMAN, 126 Lake street, (up stairs) ap24-p[illegible]-3t

WANTED.—A Situation in a Steamboat, Forwarding, Commission or Transportation office. Was employed as steamboat Agent in Cincinnati for nearly two years. Address "H. F. O. Box 448, Chicago. ap23-p699-1w

WANTED—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indebtedness wanted. Call at 80 Dearborn street. ap1-p[illegible]-1m

WANTED—By a ten years resident of this city, a situation as Collector or Travelling Agent for the city. Could furnish his own teams, &c., or would have no objection to a Clerkship. Address "A." Post Office Box 4451. ap18 p488-1w

WANTED—To Merchants.—The advertiser, a man of business experience, desires employment in a good grain and produce house. Is competent man, and can influence some business. Good references. For an interview, T. S. REYNOLDS, Tribune office. ap23-p[illegible]

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 153 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1859. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. ap[illegible]

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will be given on six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells. mh28-n788-3m

WANTED—BEESWAX— In large or small quantities, TO FILL AN ORDER. KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 1 La Salle street. mh8

WANTED—A young man who is thoroughly acquainted with the Retail Grocery business. Must be able to give references as to sobriety and industry. To such, a good salary will be given. One who has learned the business in any of the large cities of the Old Country, preferred. Address Box 2838, P. O. St. Louis, Mo. ap14-p3 5-2w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2245. mh28-n380-4w

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3232, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. oc17-h883-5m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3696. ja1-'61-ly

WANTED—1,540 Horses.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. on the 28th day of April, 1862, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department with 1540 Horses.

The Horses to be good, sound, serviceable animals, not less than fifteen hands high, and to be at least four years of age.

500 of the Horses to be delivered to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Gallipolis, O., and the balance to the United States Assistant Quartermaster at Wheeling, Va.

They will be subject to inspection by the above named officers, and I must be delivered on or before the 15th day of May, 1862.

Bids will be received for fifty Horses or upwards. Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."

R E CLARY,

Chief Quartermaster Mountain Department.

Wheeling, Va., April 17th, 1862. ap21-p549-7t

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month, with all reasonable traveling and other expenses. For particulars address, with stamp, H. HARVEY, Springfield, Ill. ap21 p566-3t

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, 25¢ net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for sample of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh[illegible]

WANTED, Chicago City 7 per cent. Bonds, ILLINOIS WAR BONDS, Illinois Auditor's Warrants, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN STUMP-TAIL MONEY, American Gold, All Wanted at the Best Market Rates at JAMES BOYD'S Banking House, 40 Clark Street. ap21-p546-1w

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 2 Johnson's Marine Block, River street, CLEVELAND, OHIO. ap21-p[illegible]-3m

TO EXCHANGE.—$500 worth of Jewelry, including several Watches, all warranted articles; 16 acres of prime land in Kansas; 40 acres do in Wisconsin, and some cash, will be exchanged for a House and Lot in this city. Address "EXCHANGE," P. O. Box 3[illegible]. ap[illegible]

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, [illegible]

SALE OF SPLENDID

Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, [illegible]

AT AUCTION,

At the Dwelling of B. W. RAYMOND, [illegible]

At 180 Wabash Avenue.

We will sell on FRIDAY, April 25th, at [illegible] A. M., at 180 Wabash avenue, the entire Furniture [illegible] consisting of a [illegible] order, and consists of Parlor Suits, [illegible] other Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain [illegible] splendid Mirrors, Chamber [illegible] Furniture, fine Oil Paintings, [illegible] ther with a large amount of all kinds of [illegible] Goods.

All in Splendid Order.

Also—The Gas Fixtures of said house.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ap22-p594-4t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

Elegant Rosewood Furniture, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETS, AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT AUCTION.

At House No. 2[illegible] Wabash Avenue, on [illegible] April 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell the entire furniture of the above house, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Suites, covered in [illegible] Rosewood Etagere, with mirror, [illegible] Marble Top Tables, [illegible] Chairs, Embroidered [illegible] Velvet Carpets Chamber and [illegible] Oil Cloth, Mahogany and Walnut [illegible] Mattresses, Pillows, Curtains, [illegible] Stands, Dining Tables and Chairs, Crockery [illegible] and China, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, [illegible] general assortment of Housekeeping [illegible] positive and without reserve. The above [illegible] been in use but a short time and is [illegible].

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ap25-p775-3t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER. Trade Sale of

15 Crates White Granite Ware, 200 Boxes Assort'd Glassware, 150 Doz. Table Cutlery, AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, May 1st, at [illegible] at our salesrooms, 52 Lake street, [illegible] cash, 15 Crates of Assorted Crockery [illegible] consisting of a general assortment [illegible] Toilette Ware and Plates. Also, 200 boxes [illegible] Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, Bowls, [illegible] Spoon Holders, Syrups, Cans, Sugar Bowls, [illegible] sticks, Salts, &c., &c. Also,

150 Doz. Assorted Table Cutlery.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ap25-p776-3t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

Large Sale of Second-Hand Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, April 29th, at [illegible] at our rooms 52 Lake street, the entire Furniture and Household Goods of

THREE FAMILIES

removed to our rooms for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture of all kinds, most of which is as good as new, and in good order. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, Mirrors, Stoves, &c., &c.

Also, a large variety of New Furniture, [illegible] general assortment.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ap25 p777 4t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 52 Lake street.

Great Sale of Choice European Oil Paintings in Rich Gold Gilt Frames,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell at No. 54 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evenings, April 29th and 30th, at 7½ o'clock, by catalogue,

A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings

Which have been selected with great care, and under the most favorable occasions, in Europe and America, during the past year; imported directly by Mr. J. TOPMAN, comprising valuable Originals by eminent artists, and fine copies of the most renowned Pictures by old masters, now in the different Galleries of Europe. Among the collection are [illegible] and Figures, life size; Historical subjects, [illegible] tional pieces; Agricultural and Domestic scenes, [illegible] erent European cities; Cattle Pieces, Marine [illegible] Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces, Landscapes, [illegible] a great variety of others. It is [illegible] the most finished, one of the [illegible] lections ever offered in this city. The [illegible] lovers of good Pictures is respectfully invited [illegible].

The above splendid collection is now on exhibition day and evening until the sale.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, ap22-p652-9t Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh23-p[illegible]-ly

BOYS' AND MEN'S READY MADE CLOTHING, Neck Ties, Gents' Shirts, Dry Goods, Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ap24-p411-3t

RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, VELVET, PARLOR AND [illegible] CHAMBER CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION. ☞ WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. On FRIDAY, April 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at [illegible] House No. 17 Congress street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues. We shall sell all of the Furniture in Dwelling House No. [illegible] Congress street, consisting of rich velvet parlor [illegible] walnut drawing room sets, in crimson and [illegible] Shamrock brocatelle, upholstered in [illegible] parlor sets, elegant [illegible] centre table, etagere [illegible] tique B. W. chair, [illegible] Shamrock brocatelle, [illegible] and gilt [illegible] Canterbury, walnut hall [illegible] B. W. work table, [illegible] case, in oil; B. W. library chair, [illegible] plush; small round B. W. [illegible] dining table, velvet stair carpets [illegible] hall carpets; painted chamber suits, [illegible] and Canton curtains, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.—Household Goods, Platform Scales, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On SATURDAY, April 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ap25-p641-3t

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD Goods, Piano Forte, &c., of a family [illegible] Housekeeping, AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for Cash. On TUESDAY, April 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at [illegible] House No. 6 Washington street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ap23-p[illegible]

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, At Dwelling House, No. 30 Van Buren street, between Third and Fourth avenues. On Monday, April 28th, at 9½ O'Clock, We will sell without reserve for cash all of the Furniture in Dwelling House No. 30 Van Buren street, consisting in part of Rosewood Parlor Suit, [illegible] Table, Marble Top Rosewood Easy Chairs, [illegible] Mahogany Sofa, Chairs, Bureaus, [illegible] Curled Hair Mattresses, Bed Springs, Bedding, [illegible] Table, marble top; Brussels, Parlor and [illegible] Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cooking Stove, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A fine seven Octave Piano Forte, in Rosewood case. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ap24-p715-4t

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, ☞ Without reserve for Cash. At Dwelling House on Wabash avenue, second house north of Railroad Crossing. On Wednesday, April 30th, at 9½ O'Clock, We will sell all of the Furniture of a family returning to England, comprising Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels, Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Crockery, China and Glassware, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A superior seven Octave Piano Forte, in very fine Rosewood Case.

—ALSO—

A lot of Westphalia and Virginia Hams, [illegible] include English Preserves, Old Brandy, &c. ap24-p716-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JOHN RANKIN.

Elegant Household Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, Velvet Tapestry Carpets, &c., &c., &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY Morning April 26th, at [illegible] I will sell at the residence, No. 6 Washington [illegible] near Michigan Avenue, the entire [illegible] Furniture, Piano Forte, French Plate Mirrors, [illegible]

PARLORS—2 very elegant Rosewood [illegible] covered in green, crimson and gold brocatelle; Reception Chairs, brocatel covering, [illegible] covered in rosewood cases, [illegible] piano stool, embroidered [illegible] shell flower bouquets, glass shades [illegible] chandeliers, with cut glass shades, velvet [illegible] pets, mantel ornaments, 2 large French [illegible] intrors, richly carved frames.

SITTING ROOM—Mahogany sofa, easy [illegible] chairs, marble top table, English Brussels [illegible] ble mantel clock, &c.

DINING ROOM—Oak extension table, [illegible] marble top mahogany sideboard, [illegible] ruby decanters, wines, goblets, chins, [illegible] carpets, &c.

HALL—Mahogany hall tree, chairs, [illegible] pendant, Brussels stair, carpet and [illegible]

CHAMBERS—Elegant mahogany chamber [illegible] prising bedsteads, hair and spring [illegible] lifts, 8 each, marble top dressing [illegible] hollow wardrobes, with mirror [illegible] toilet ware, very handsome oval gilt [illegible] carpets, &c.

The entire kitchen furniture and all the [illegible] requisite for first-class housekeeping. [illegible] ap25-p[illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON. Nos. 220 & 224 Lake street, cor. [illegible] REGULAR SALES O[illegible] WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH [illegible] THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, [illegible] Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Yankee Notions and Jewelry, to [illegible] country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when [illegible] consignments respectfully solicited. [illegible] Chicago, Aug. 21st, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, April 29, at 9½ o'clock will be sold [illegible] cases Men's, Boys and Youths' Boots [illegible] Men's, Women's and Children's [illegible] all the different varieties, adapted for the [illegible] Terms cash. [illegible] ap25-p[illegible] S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible] corner of Franklin, on Friday, April [illegible] DAY, April 25th, Friday, May 2d, [illegible] will be sold, a large and [illegible] Dry Goods, [illegible] ap25-p[illegible] S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

DRY GOODS AND C[illegible] ING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, [illegible] street, corner Franklin, on [illegible] [illegible] Tweeds, [illegible] Linens, [illegible] [illegible] S. NICKERSON, [illegible]